The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,327.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Oriental, 1,181 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. Day, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 14th September, at noon.

	Sept.		Sept.
Leave Bombay	14	Leave Galle	21
„ Cochin	15	„ Negapatam	24
„ Mangalore	16	„ Madras	27
„ Cannanore	17	„ Coconada	29
„ Calicut	17	„ Vizagapatam	30
		„ Bimlipatam	30
„ Beypore	17		Oct.
„ Cochin	18	„ Gopalpore	1
„ Tuticorin	19	Arrives Calcutta	3
„ Colombo	20		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

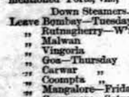
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Sept.	Down.	Oct.
Leave Bombay	18	Leave Bussorah	8
„ Kurrachee	22	„ Fao	8
„ Guadur	23	„ Bushire	10
„ Muscat	28	„ Bahrein	11
„ Lingah	29	„ Lingah	12
„ Bunder Abbas	29	„ Bunder Abbas	14
	Oct.	„ Muscat	16
„ Bushire	2	„ Guadur	18
„ Fao	3	„ Kurrachee	20
Arrive Bussorah	4	Arrives Bombay	23

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P. M.

The steam-ship Kurrachee, 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on Saturday, the 11th September at 4 P. M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the Steam Ship MARTABAN, 815 tons, 110 H.P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, to Cochin, on TUESDAY, the 7th September, at noon, calling at the undermentioned Ports, viz.,

Down Steamers.	Up Steamers.
Leave Bombay—Tuesday.	Leave Cochin—Tuesday.
„ Ratnagherry—Wednesday.	„ Beypore—Wednesday.
„ Malwan „	„ Calicut „
„ Vingorla „	„ Tellicherry—Thursday.
„ Goa—Thursday „	„ Mangalore—Friday.
„ Carwar „	„ Coompta—Saturday.
„ Coompta „	„ Carwar „
„ Mangalore—Friday.	„ Goa „
„ Cannanore—Saturday.	„ Vingoria—Sunday.
„ Tellicherry „	„ Malwan „
„ Calicut „	„ Ratnagherry—Monday.
„ Beypore „	Arrive Bombay—Tuesday.
Arrive Cochin—Sunday.	

For freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYWAR COAST.

STEAMER GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 11th instant, to Cutch, Mandvee, calling at VERAVUL and PORBUNDER.

For Freight and Passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 6th September, 1869.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Sunday.
„ Ratnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Monday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	Tuesday.
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Wednesday.
„ Coompta	„	„ Coompta	Thursday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	„
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingoria	Friday.
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Ratnagherry	Saturday.
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Sunday.

The Steamer TILLY, Captain Kingcome, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 11th September. For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 6th September, 1869.

NOTICES.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

ROGET'S THESAURUS of English Words and Phrases, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of Ideas and assist in Literary Composition.

Rs. 6-12, free by post Rs. 7-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT.

and only by

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

HARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.

Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

FOR

INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒIA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder ..... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acidi Salicrabici)..... 12 as. „

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 20th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £55, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thomson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 8th September.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
2 „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
½ „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
1 Sleeping Suit.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—HENRY S. KING & CO.'S (late SMITH, ELDER, & Co.'s) Calcutta Agency.

Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. of London have the pleasure to announce that they have established a Branch Firm in Calcutta, under the style of King, Hamilton, & Co., by whom their Agency in that place will in future be conducted.

WITH reference to the above, Messrs. Anstruther & Co. have from this date ceased to act as the Agents of Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London, and the Power of Attorney hitherto held by them from Mr. Henry Samuel King has been cancelled.

HENRY SAMUEL KING,
By his Attorney Charles Danks.

Calcutta, 1st September, 1869.

KING, HAMILTON, & Co.,

HAVE the pleasure to announce, with reference to the above Notices, that they have taken Offices at No. 7, Hare Street, where they will in future conduct the Agency of Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (late Smith, Elder, & Co.), East India, Army, and Civil Service Agents, London.

All communications addressed to them will receive prompt attention.

Orders and remittances for the London Firm received, and transmitted by every Mail.

Orders from Up-country for execution in Calcutta carefully attended to.

King, Hamilton, & Co., Agents, Calcutta.

Henry S. King & Co., { late Smith, Elder, & Co.), East India, Army, and Civil Service Agents, 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall, London.

ISAAC BROWN,

SHIP and HOUSE PLUMBER, PAINTER, GLAZIER, GASFITTER, BELL HANGER, PAPER HANGER, and GENERAL DECORATOR.

COPPERSMITH WORK AND BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS UNDERTAKEN.

All orders punctually attended to on the most favourable terms.

No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Royal Hotel, Fort.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship CITY OF PARIS, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship City of Paris.

Bombay, 6th September, 1869.

NOTICES.

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

DOLLOND, 59, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Established upwards of 100 years. Optician to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House, and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacturer of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1758), Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues on application. The public are cautioned against purious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of the name.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S LADIES' BOOTS, beautifully made and moderate in price. Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 16s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft mock Kid or Satinette, 8s. 6d. A single pair free to India by sample post, on receipt of paper pattern of sole, and remittance of price with one shilling additional. Catalogues post free. Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

COLT'S
New Patent CENTRAL FIRE Cartridge
REVOLVERS,

While doing away with nipples and the necessity of capping the same, have retained all the best qualities of the Original Colt's Pistol. In length of range, accuracy of fire, force of penetration, simplicity of construction, and durability, they surpass all other Metallic Cartridge Revolvers. Holsters, Belts, Pouches, Ammunition.

Price Lists free. Address—

COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY.
14, PALL MALL, LONDON.

D. NICHOLSON and COMPANY.

SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN AGENTS,

50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London,

Invite the attention of Merchant and Trader throughout India and China, to the fact that they have had 25 years' experience at SHIPPERS of GOODS to these Markets, and that they undertake the execution of Indents on the closest wholesale terms.

N.B.—A Price List containing full particulars of every description of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Calicoes, Prints, Clothing, Millinery, Jewellery, Carpets, Blankets, &c., &c.; and every particular necessary for ordering goods from D. N. & Co.'s London Warehouse, sent post free.

Terms—Not less than 5 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance against Bills of Lading.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,

50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London,

Sole Agents for the WANZER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY and the BRITTANIA SEWING MACHINE COMPANY for the City of London.

Bankers—Messrs. Martin & Co., Lombard Street.

N.B.—Price Lists can be procured from, and orders sent direct, or through Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie, & Co., Calcutta; and also of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay.

LEA and PERRINS,

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Declared by Connoisseurs to be

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

THE BOXER CARTRIDGES

for Snider-Enfield of ·577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry rifles of ·450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of ·500 bore for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES with enlarged Base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted-Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles; also Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with of without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges.

BOXER CARTRIDGES of ·450 bore for Revolving Pistols, used in Her Majesty's Navy.

COPPER RIM-FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

PIN-CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12-m/. 9-m/ and 7-m/. bore.

CENTRAL-FIRE and PIN-FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, ntrance Bell Lane. M. B. COHEN & Co.

20th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—For the convenience of VISITORS to POONA during the ensuing Holidays and Races, ordinary RETURN TICKETS, issued on and after FRIDAY next the 13th instant, until the end of September next, will be available for return within seven days from the date of issue.

HENRY CONDER,
Bombay, 12th August, 1869. General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRM of Messrs LIMJEE DINSHAW & Co., of No. 2,447 East Street, Poona, have CLOSED their BUSINESS. All persons who are indebted to the said Firm are requested to pay their respective DEBTS within one month from this date; and all persons having claims against the said Firm are requested to send in and receive their respective claims within the said one month from this date. —Dated this 28th day of August 1869.

LIMJEE DINSHAW & Co.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. RAMOOBHOY HABIBBHOY in the Firm carried on at Bombay under the name and style of Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, and at Hongkong, Canton, Macao, and Shanghai, in China, under the name and style of Ramoobhoy Habibbhoy, was on the 12th day of August last CEASED and DETERMINED. REHEMOOBHOY HABIBBHOY.

Bombay 3rd September, 1869.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—BANDORA FEAST.—On SUNDAY, the 12th instant, SPECIAL and ORDINARY TRAINS will leave the Marine Lines Station at 6-30, 8-30, 10-30, 12-0 A.M.; 2-0, 4-0, 5-45, and 8-0 P.M., for BANDORA and intermediate Stations; and Bandora at 5-0, 7-30, 8-0, 10-0, A.M.; 1-0, 3-0, 7-0, and 9-9 P.M. for Marine Lines and intermediate Stations.

J. E. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Fort, 1st September, 1869.

IN CHANCERY.—ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of One Shilling in the Pound sterling, WILL BE PAYABLE on and after THURSDAY, 26th August, to Creditors whose Claims have been admitted by the Court.

For the Official Liquidator,
WILL. STEEL.

Elphinstone Circle, 23rd August, 1869.

NEW MUSIC—LATEST OUT.

ABYSSINIAN WALTZES.—Dedicated, by Permission, to His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord NAPIER of MAGDALA, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., R.E.

Copies to be had of Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, Bombay and Poona; of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Bombay; "DECCAN HERALD" Office, Civil Lines, Poona; Mr. THOMAS HARRIS (Messrs. Smith & Co.), East Street, Poona.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be closed from SATURDAY, the 18th, to WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant (both days inclusive), for the PAPETI and PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. H. HARLEMANN, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS for BILLS on the undermentioned Treasuries, to the extent of the amount set opposite to them, will be received by the undersigned, from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. daily, until the amounts have been taken, or until further orders :—

The Akolah Treasury, Rupees four lacs.
The Oomrawuttee Treasury, Rupees two lacs.

The Tender should specify the amount required.

The amount of the accepted Tender must be paid into the Bank of Bombay within two days after acceptance.

C. E. CHAPMAN,
Officiating Accountant General.

Bombay, Accountant General's Office, 2nd September, 1869.

CONTRACT of LINSEED CAKE.—SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of LINSEED CAKE to the Municipality during the year 1870.

The Cake must be delivered at the Municipal Storekeeper's Office, Boree Bunder, on the 25th day of each month.

The quantity required monthly will be 26,412 lbs. (English). Further information can be obtained at the Office of the Health Officer, Dhobee Talao.

Tenders will be received up to 11 o'clock on the 11th instant, and should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

A deposit of Ten per cent. will be required on the amount of any accepted Tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. JOHN LUMSDAINE, Health Officer.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, Public Health Department, 3rd September, 1869.

HAY CONTRACT.—SEALED TENDERS are INVITED for the supply of HAY to the Municipality during the year 1870.

The Hay must be delivered at the different Municipal Stables throughout the Town, viz. :— Daily lbs.

Boree Bunder	...	...	...	2,754
Grass Market	...	...	...	3,060
Grant Road	...	...	...	3,310
Camatepoora	...	...	...	3,238
New Nagpada	...	...	...	1,360
Girgaum...	...	...	...	340
Chinchpoogly	...	...	...	340
Mahim	...	...	...	238
Bandora	...	...	...	34
			Total lbs.	14,734

Tenders may be for the whole amount or for supply separately to different Stables

Further information can be obtained at the Office of the Health Officer at Dhobie Talao.

Tenders will be received up to 11 o'clock on the 11th instant, and should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

A deposit of Ten per cent. will be required on the amount of any accepted Tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. JOHN LUMSDAINE, Health Officer.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, Public Health Department, 3rd September, 1869.

THE COORLA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14 Apollo Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 7th September, 1869, at 2 P.M., for the following business :—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet of the Company for the half year ending 30th June, 1869.

II. To elect four Directors to fill up vacancies.

*** The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th August to 7th September, 1869, both days inclusive.

And NOTICE is hereby further given, that at the above said place and day, at half past 2 P.M., an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held, when the following Resolutions will be proposed :—

I.—That the present Company be wound up voluntarily.

II.—That a Liquidator or Liquidators be appointed, and his or their remuneration fixed.

III.—That the Liquidator or Liquidators be authorised to transfer and sell the lands, houses, hereditaments, and immoveable property, furniture, effects, assets, rights, business, and goodwill of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, to a new Company, to be formed and called The Dhurrumsey Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and to receive in compensation for such transfer and sale 300 fully paid-up shares of the nominal value of Rs. 2,000 each, in such last mentioned Company, such Company undertaking to pay and discharge the debts and liabilities of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and to carry out and perform the agreements, contracts, and obligations of the said Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, 19th August, 1869.

N.B.—The Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent will be happy to give every information to Shareholders respecting the proposed arrangement between the two Companies, if they will call at the Company's Office.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice, that a SPECIAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be HELD in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September 1869, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the following Business will be submitted for consideration :—

1. Government Resolution No. 1698, dated 7th July 1869, stating that Government will await the result of the inquiries referred to in the letter from the Clerk of the Peace, No. 98, dated 24th June 1869.

2. Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, soliciting a permanent yearly assignment of Rs. 10,000, to be raised to Rs. 50,000 by degrees, for Native primary Education in the City of Bombay.

3. Report of the Committee appointed to consider and report how the present system of checking and auditing the Municipal Expenditure may be improved.

4. Letter from R. Aitken, Esq., dated 23rd August 1869, containing his explanation on a portion of the proceedings of the last meeting of the Bench.

5. Petition from certain inhabitants of Beebee Jan Street on the subject of the introduction of lights into their Street.

6. Proceedings of the Finance Committee, including therein Report on the Revised Estimates of Income and Expenditure for the year 1869.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 28th August, 1869.

TO C. E. STANGER LEATHES, Esquire, CLERK to H. M.'s JUSTICES.

Sir,—I have the honour to notify, that it is my intention at the next Meeting of the Justices to move the following Resolution :—

"That the Municipal Act of 1865 having devolved on Justices of the Peace, resident in Bombay, various duties and responsibilities, the fulfilment of some of which by those Justices who hold Government appointments may be thought incompatible with their obligations towards Government, it is deserving the consideration of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council whether Government Officials should continue to be in the Commission of the Peace, or, if the due discharge of their official duties should require their being invested with the powers of Justices of the Peace, whether a ruling might not with advantage be promulgated distinctly relieving Government Officials, when in Bombay, of all duties and responsibilities as resident Justices, in connection with the Municipality of the City."

Yours obediently, E. PRATT.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1869.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MONSOON WATERPROOF SUITS.—Messrs. BADHAM & Co. have received a large supply of the best make, consisting of

Coats—Leggins—Caps, ventilated.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO, K.P.

MONSOON SEASON.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival Overland of special selections in their departments for the above season.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
BADHAM'S	Superfine do. do.	18	„ 21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan embossed Silk	25	
BADHAM'S	Fine Striped and Fancy	14	„ 20
BADHAM'S	Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
BADHAM'S	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	„ 18½
BADHAM'S	Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	„ 24
BADHAM'S	Lisle Thread ,, Fancy	20	
BADHAM'S	Do. do. Fancy Striped	23	
BADHAM'S	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	„ 45
BADHAM'S	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair	3	„ 6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4½	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Pants	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S	Bathing Drawers, Plain and Fancy Striped	2½	

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S	Wove Flax or Prince of Wales' Shirting, a new material, absorbing and comfortable for the Rains	8½	
BADHAM'S	Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns	12½	
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts	10	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Indispensible	10½	
BADHAM'S	French Printed Shirts	60	to 70
BADHAM'S	Long Cloth Shirts	45	
BADHAM'S	Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs	55	„ 65
BADHAM'S	Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts ..... each	7	„ 30

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S SCARFS and TIES.	The Zoo	3	0
	The Rotton Row	3	0
	The Bond Street	3	0
	The Latest Novelty	3	0
	The O. K. Thing	3	0
	The Baden Baden	3	0
	The Harrogate	3	0

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Overland Trunks, Patent Sock Steel, Protection Ribbs, with Brass Screws—highly recommended	20	to 32
BADHAM'S	Solid leather Portmanteaus	50	to 70
BADHAM'S	Railway do.	16	„ 30
BADHAM'S	Courier Bags	10	„ 12½
BADHAM'S	Real Morocco Courier Bags	10	„ 16
BADHAM'S	Clothes Bags	5	„ 6½
BADHAM'S	Whitney Rugs	18	„ 30
BADHAM'S	Scotch Mauds	12	„ 34
BADHAM'S	Red Blankets ..... per pair	25	

Overland Chairs, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

			Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S NAPLES FELTS.	Falkland, Egliugton, Jerome, Cantab, Isis, Derby, Worthing, Brighton	Drab latest shape ..... Tall ..... Drab and Black	10	0
BADHAM'S DRESS HATS.	Falkland, Eglington	The new shape ..... Extra quality	7	8
	Lincoln and Bennetts		14	0
			16	0

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S	Pall Mall ..... per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Belgium	7	0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7	0
BADHAM'S	Shakspeare	7	0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Regent	7	0
BADHAM'S	Indian	7	0
BADHAM'S	West End improved	7	0
BADHAM'S BRACES AND BELTS.	Gwyer's French Brace	2	8
	Ex Long India Rubber	3	0
	United Service	3	0
	Briddle Leather Belts	3	0
	Patent do. do.	3	0
BADHAM'S ANGOLAS, RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS AND COATINGS.	Consists of a large assortment of the latest productions, all well shrunk, for Dress, Riding, Shooting and Hunting Suits. Special white Serges for Cricket and Boating. The Goods are obtained from the best manufactures, and are specially selected for India.			
BADHAM'S OVERLAND KIT.	The attention of Travellers is directed to this important Department. Those passing through Bombay with little time to spare will find every quisite for a sea or land journey ready for use.			
ELLWOOD HELMETS.	Hunting, Shooting, Riding, Walking } With patent inner-lined, fits any shaped Head. A splendid protection.			
HAWKES' HELMETS.	The new Regulation Helmet bearing the name of Hawkes, patentee, inside.			
BADHAM'S JEWELLERY.	Gold Solitaires, plain	15	to 30	
	do. do. chased	15	„ 30	
	do. do. enamelled	16	„ 30	
	Gold Sleeve Links	18	„ 30	
	do. Shirt Studs	14	„ 30	
	do. Collar Studs	8	„ 10	
	do.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

Ratos steady; no business.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct	Agra Bank	par.
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1700
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	5065
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	125
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,600
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	325
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	210
12,595	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
37,086	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	142
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1650
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1010
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	645
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	200
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1225
5,000	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	285

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	875
500	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1,700
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,900
900	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United	765
800	500	all	12 p.c.	Broach Mills	365
200	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,950
750	2,000	all	300	Great Eastern	1560
2,500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	690
800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,225
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,400

SHIPPING COMPANY.

1,950 | 5,000 | 3,500 | 1,300 | Bombay Ship Co. ..... | 1,200

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	350 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
200	2,000	1,100	200 p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	840
250	3,000	850	300 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	640
	12,500	11,000	1750 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	9,500
200	2,000	all	400 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,375
200	500	all	100 do.	Do. New	580
500	1,000	all	100 do.	Colaba Press Co	11,200
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,300
150	8,500	all	1000*	Fort Press Co.	10,100
300	2,000	1,800	100 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press	1,300
200	6,000	all	425 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,500
200	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,000
2,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	320
120	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,500
225	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	1,250
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,650

(* Per share for the half-year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares
...	£100	1,060	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares

					227
					198
					1120
					Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	2,500	1,500	...	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	900
4,000	50	all	5	Mechanics' F'd'g's Co.	33
600	2,000	200	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
2,000	500	all.	Nil	Treacher & Co.	240

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of 12/dation.		
500	50 Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay	50
25	13½	Do. China	5
200	35 Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'kg	6
200	40 Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	... Mar. '66	Central Bank	6
...	15	East India Bank's	15–16
200	10 Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	63 May '67	Royal Bank	12
130	66 Apr. '67	Old Financial	8

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	470
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal's. S.	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11 11/16d. to 1s. 11¾d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 11/16d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d.
Do. Documents	4 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d. to 2s. 0d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 3/16
Do.	30 days' sight	99⅞
Do.	60 days' sight	99⅜
Madras	At sight	100⅛
Do.	30 days' sight	99
Ceylon	60 Do. do	225

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	7 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolus	,,	230
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	223
Bar Silver	,,	108-10
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196-9-

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113½
Five per cent	100
Four per cent	94½
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	104
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	105
15 years' Debenture Loans	100 nl.
10 years' do. do	107½
5 years' do. do	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	103½
Do. Do. Market Rate	102½ to 102¾

CALCUTTA.—1ST SEPTEMBER 1869.

Government Securities.—A large amount of 4 per cents sold at Rs. 94-5 or 8-11 discount, and small sums from Rs. 94-6 to 94-8 or 5-10 to 5-8 discount. A good business in 5 per cents of 1856-57 was reported at Rs. 108-8. Several sales of Rs. 25,000 to 10,000 of 5½ per cents were made at Rs. 113-4 and small sums at Rs. 11-8-8.

6 per cent Municipal Debentures of 1864 sold at Rs. 107-12 and of 1867, at Rs. 108-0.

In Banks' and Joint Stock shares, the following transactions were reported :—

Simla Bank shares, at Rs. 560, exclusive of the dividend.

East Indian Railway Stock, one sale of 275's, at Rs. 242 per £20, and another smaller lot at Rs. 240.

Equitable Coal Co.'s shares at Rs. 190.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares at Rs. 280 for cash, and a time-bargain at Rs. 285, for delivery in one month.

Punjab Trading Co. in Liquidation shares at Rs. 16.

The sale of Durrung Tea Co.'s shares announced yesterday, it is understood, was at Rs. 35 per share of Rs. 100 paid up.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—SEPTEMBER 6.

Berthon, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 4th September, 1869.

Sergeant James Charde, 1st Battalion, 2nd Foot, employed in the Quarter Master General's Office, is transferred to the Unattached List, with effect from the 25th August 1866, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 606 of 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

6th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant H. S. Sandy, General List, Quartermaster, 19th Regiment N. I. to officiate as Adjutant during the absence of Lieutenant Bean, on medical certificate to Europe.

11th Regiment N. I.—Captain C. H. H. Forbes, Staff Corps, officiating Wing Subaltern, 14th Regiment N. I., to be Quartermaster, and Lieutenant H. French, Staff Corps, Wing Subaltern, 29th Regiment N. I., to be Wing Subaltern.

12th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant J. M. Hunter, Royal Artillery, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 21st Regiment N. I., on probation, to be Second Wing Subaltern.

Captain F. W. Jones, Staff Corps, is attached to do duty with the 18th Regiment N. I.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence, subject to confirmation by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

Major General F. Adams, C. B., Divisional Staff, to proceed to England by the Overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.

Staff Assistant Surgeon I. D. Sainter, British Medical Service, to proceed to England by the Overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.

These officers are not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report themselves to the Adjutant General, Horse Guards.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence :—

Captain E. F. Angelo, 2nd Battalion, 1st Foot, for one month, to proceed to Poona, on medical certificate.

Major Dickenson, C. S. I., Staff Corps, 30 days, from date of departure, to proceed to Kurrachee, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—6TH SEPTEMBER

London	Cotton	£1 12s. 0d. to £1 12 6Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d. ,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bills	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £0 17s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
Overland	Coffee	Nominal
	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d. to £5 15s. 0d
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Rialto	Babot	Liverpool, May 30.
	Shaftsbury (s)	Aitken	Hongkong, Aug. 5.
	City of Paris	Jack	Glasgow, June 11.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Pearl (s),	Baldwin	Malabar Coast.

The ship Zelica, Stephen, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Orissa, to Aden and Suez.
Ship Nelly, to London via Cochin.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.				
1	British Nation	———	.....	———
	Castrian	———	.....	———
	Mora	———	.....	———

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 30	Moses Williamson	.....	Chittagong.
31	Anglia	———	London.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

STURROCK—September 1st, at Munmar, Peter Sturrock, Esq., District Resident Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, aged 38 years.

WHITTAKER—September 5th, at Grant Road, at the residence of Mr. James Connelly, Mrs. Rebecca Rachel Whittaker, aged 30 years.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

STEVENS—August 30th, at Arrah, the wife of C. C. Stevens, Esq., C.S., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CHILD—DODDS—September 2nd, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Barrackpore, by the Rev. G. F. Popham Blyth, Walter Charles Child, Esq., to Annie Hope Dodds, widow of the late Captain Dodds, R. N. R.

DEATH.

PURCHASE—August 18th, at sea, on board the ship Albert Victor, Edwin Purchase, Broker, Calcutta, aged 44 years.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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NOTES of a VISIT to SOMNATH, GIRNAR, and other places in KATHIAWAD. Reprinted, with additions, from the "Bombay Gazette." 16mo., 63 pages. Price Re. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office; and may be had also of Thacker, Vining, & Co., and of Chesson & Woodhall.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1869.

An able penman, in the July number of the *Westminster Review*, discusses, with vigour and fulness, "Indian Railway Reform." The title indicates pretty well the direction of his essay, which is a powerful pleading in favour of the change in policy, suggested from India and ratified at home. Although he does not confess it, the writer was well acquainted with the lately published Correspondence, knew the substance of the documents, even if he had not got them before him. Indeed, the style of the paper implies that it is the work of no outsider, and it might even be termed railway policy as viewed from the official interior. The Reviewer is not a novice, nor a convert. He quotes his own words, written in 1859, to show that he then advocated the construction of railways in India by the State itself, on the ground that the State is the supreme landlord and ought to assume all the obligations attaching to that high office. No doubt the logical result of the principle stated is that the Government should provide railways among other things; but it is not always wise to follow principles to logical conclusions, and it is often wise to adopt a course dictated by expediency. In deciding that railways should be made by Companies, the interest on whose capital at a fixed rate, should be guaranteed by Government, Lord Dalhousie acted according to the prevailing opinion of the time; he took into account, not only the logic of political economy as applicable to India, but the obstacles to the strict application of that logic. There was not much confidence in Government, as constructors and manufacturers, in 1853. It is only since the Crimean War that Government factories, the Dockyards always excepted, have received a marked development in England. And, as the Reviewer points out, the policy initiated by the Great Governor General would have been less costly and more successful, had the stringent conditions, as well as the fundamental principles of his scheme, been preserved by the Court of Directors. But they accepted the guarantee system and stultified the restrictions essential to the interests of the State. We are not, however, going to join in the complaint that it was adopted, even under vicious conditions. Whatever may now be alleged against it, the scheme looked fair enough at the outset, and it *has* given India the nucleus of a railway system. Some strong means were required to make a beginning, and capital had to be tempted into a remote, untried, and uncertain field. The effective temptation was the guarantee of 5 per cent.; and, although Indian railways have been so costly, nevertheless they have conferred inestimable benefits alike on Natives and Europeans, benefits not to be measured by money. The evil, or the greater part of it, sprang out of that home interference, which we are called upon to admire and demand. The good originated here. If we have now reached another stage, if we are now wiser, that is no reason why we should decry our predecessors, or mourn angrily over the "crosses" without taking due account of the benefits. Let us be content to amend example without denouncing the exemplar.

Carried away by his ardour against the existing system, the Reviewer is unjust to the Companies. He depicts, in glowing colours, their selfishness and extravagance, and does not throw in a single touch on the other side. Yet it cannot be supposed, even *a priori*, that there are no faults on the part of the Governments. In the array of offences which he charges against the Companies, there are but few unwarranted by at least a show of technical legal right. A bargain is a bargain. If the State made a bad bargain, and the Companies make the most of it, you may say they are not generous and public-spirited, but you may not say they are not business-like. It would be fair to dwell on disputes and shortcomings as a mode of showing the essentially and practically vicious character of the Company guarantee system; but it is not quite fair to set forth a one-sided statement implying that the Companies are responsible for the vices of the system. The animus of the Reviewer smacks of the P. W. D., and besides it was not necessary to the end he had in view, which was to show that the State made improvident arrangements, and to inculcate the doctrine that this generation must not imitate their predecessors. The sweeping insinuations against railway officials are equally reprehensible, especially when the writer might have made out his case without attacking a zealous, able, and industrious body of men.

We are quite willing to support the great experiment on which the State is about to enter. There are abundant reasons why that experiment should be undertaken. The fact that the State is the supreme landlord, taking rent in that capacity to the tune of many millions, is a vital and impressive argument against any delegation of its obligations to third parties, who assume them on condition that they receive permanent annuities. The political condition of the country, the peculiar character of our rule, are also reasons why the State should construct and possess all public works. In a military point of view the expediency of arranging and controlling the great lines of communication is obvious. Commerce and trade are likely to benefit when the roads are entirely in the hands of those whose interest it is to give every facility for the multiplication of transactions. These are potent, and, to us, irresistible considerations. Nevertheless the Government and the Public Works Department, and their ardent Reviewer and advocate, must be told, if they do not remember, that they are about to engage in an onerous experiment, that it *is* an experiment, and that their chances of success will not be increased by approaching the task in an exulting and bumptious frame of mind.

The great objection to the execution of works by State agency is not expounded by the Reviewer. Political economy may lay down the rule that the State should do nothing for the public which the public can do equally well for themselves. But that is not the reason which has prevented at least the British State from largely embarking in public works. The real reason is that State works create an army of functionaries; that an army of functionaries is a political weapon; and that the Government of the day would use the weapon without scruple to bolster up its own power. But neither that agreement nor the economical maxim apply to the case of India. Here we have no public to work for itself, and have been obliged to import the representatives of one in money and skill from England. Here an army of functionaries is no objection, on the contrary it is an argument in favour of State agency, because functionaries in India are or ought to be an element of strength legitimately at the disposal of the Government. The sole objection of any weight is that the Government *cannot* do the work. If that could be proved, or fair reasons advanced to render its validity probable, the objection would be fatal. But we agree with the Reviewer that the State will succeed as well as the Companies, and ought to succeed better. For it has an agency which is absolute, if it choses to use its power; there are no Parliamentary parties; no elections; no organized struggles for office; we have nothing worse to dread than backstairs influence, which, since every Governor General is anxious for his own renown, may be expected to fall to a minimum.

The success or failure of the scheme will depend upon the organization of the department and its staff. The men are not wanting; but we have yet to learn whether the Government will be discerning in the choice of agents, and sagacious in the disposal of them. The Public Works Department, which was not framed for making railways, will not do as it stands; and must be wholly or partially remodelled. The men employed to construct railways must be devoted to the business, and it would be good policy not only to make a separate department, but a separate service. Railway construction on the scale now projected will occupy some years. It would be profitable therefore to engage men whose special business is to be the making of railways. How are they to be got? Some time since we pointed out that there must be a Civil Engineering Service. The Westminster Reviewer suggests an "Indian Civil Engineering College," as a suitable means of affording the training required. He says—"If a college of the kind were established into which none should be admitted except by competition at examinations open to all comers, but admission into which should entitle all who eventually pass certain prescribed tests to appointment in India, it would in all probability be sufficiently frequented to become, to a great extent, if not altogether, self-supporting. That if only decently managed it would turn out men far above the present average of English Civil Engineers, may be presumed pretty confidently from two facts—1st, that there neither is, nor ever has been, in this country any even good civil establishment for instruction in practical engineering; 2nd, that the old military seminary at Addiscombe, though very far indeed from being a model of good management, did actually furnish the old East India Company with as fine a corps of Military Engineers as the world ever saw. There is nothing in the abstract nature of things to prevent a Civil Engineering College from now furnishing the present Indian Government with a corps of Civil Engineers, equal, in all respects, to their military prototypes, and even superior in some, equal in *esprit de corps* sense of honour and integrity, and superior in technical training and practical aptitude. It is satisfactory, therefore, to have ground for believing that the idea of such a college has occurred to the present Secretary of State for India." We refrain from attempting to follow the Reviewer in his sketch of an organization. The great thing is to have one on sound principles; to have one that is special; and to work it out strictly yet in a generous spirit. The *Spectator* wants a military discipline, but we prefer the spirit of military discipline in a civil framework; the order, the obedience, the sense of duty. All these could be initiated at a good college; and we doubt not that it would be a worthy rival of Addiscombe. The suggestion is the best thing in the able article on which we have commented.

THE furlough to Europe granted by G. O. No. 538, dated 21st July 1869, to Lieut. Colonel W. R. Lambert, Staff Corps, is to commence on or about the 11th October next.

LIEUT. S. G. D. TURNER, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer P. W. Department, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate.

LIEUT. T. A. BUCHANAN, General List, attached to H. M.'s 2nd Regiment N. I., is permitted to proceed to Europe for the purpose of appearing before a medical board, under the furlough Regulations of 1854.

OWING to failing health, the Rev. F. Sharpin has obtained 12 months' leave to proceed home by the next mail.—*Sindian.*

COLONEL DICKINSON, C.S.I., of the Sind Horse, is very ill, and left Jacobabad on the 29th ultimo for Kurrachee, for the purpose of proceeding home.—*Sindian.*

MR. AITCHISON is expected to arrive at Simla in a few days, to take up the duties of Officiating Foreign Secretary. Mr. Seton Karr's intention, it is said, is to leave Simla about the 1st October, *en route* for Bombay, whence he purposes to make for England by the mail steamer of the 9th proximo.—*Mofussilite.*

THE s. s. India has been commissioned by the authorities of Bankshall to examine the whole seaface of the Soonderbuns, with a view to the discovery of the localities of any wrecks, those of the Morayshire and Thunder, we suppose, for preference. The India will call in at Morrellgunge and will then resume her voyage to Chittagong.—*Englishman.*

THE necessary steam machinery for the long-talked of Artesian Well in the European lines of this station (Umballa) has, we are glad to learn, at length arrived. The operation of boring or sinking will be promptly commenced, and a never-failing supply of good water, from "ever so far" down beneath the surface strata, secured, it is to be hoped, by early next spring.—*Mofussilite.*

A LUCKNOW correspondent informs us that Mr. Henry Sharpe, who, he says, was last month summarily removed from the Traffic Superintendentship of the Oudh Railway, has left Bombay for England to prosecute a claim for Rs. 10,000 against the Directors of the Company as compensation for loss sustained by said removal. Whether Mr. Sharpe be entitled to compensation or not, the Agent did right to remove him, if he considered it would be improper to permit him to remain longer in the employ of the Company.—*Mofussilite.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRANCE.

RUMOURS CONCERNING THE EMPEROR'S HEALTH.

LONDON, 5TH SEPT., SUNDAY.

Persistent and discouraging rumours of the Emperor Napoleon's health continue to be circulated, though His Majesty presided in the forenoon at a Council of Ministers.

The "Public" says that the voyage of the Empress Eugenie to the East has been abandoned, though no order to this effect has yet been published.

LONDON, 1ST SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was rather firmer.

Fair Dhollera 10¼d.

At the periodical biddings to-day for Government Bills on India £282,000 were allotted to Calcutta and £43,000 to Madras. The minimum rate fixed was 1s. 11d. Tenders at 1s. 11¼d. receive 30 per cent; above, in full.

The following ships have arrived from Bombay:—Prince Oscar, Atmosphere, Lord Palmerston, Queen of the Lakes, Indian Chief, Sir John Mandeville, Berbice, Alaric, Fleur-de-Lis, Royal Alexandra, Northumbria, British Consul, and Malleny.

LONDON, 2ND SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day continued firm, and prices were advancing.

Fair Dhollera 10¾d.

The Bank of England Returns, for the week ending 2nd September, show the following results :—Reserve of Notes..£11,375,000 Dec. £375,000. Bills discounted..£14,375,000 Inc. £500,000. Cash .....£21,000,000 unchanged.

LONDON, 3RD SEPTEMBER.

Rate of disco unt 2½ per cent.

LONDON, 5TH SEPTEMBER, SUNDAY.

Gold at New York has risen to 136⅝ upon the report that the stock of Bar Gold was overstated. The Controller has ordered the Banks to make special statement.

A heavy fall took place Saturday afternoon after Bourse in French Funds.

A numerous meeting of policy holders of the Albert Life Assurance Company has been held. The reconstruction proposal was generally condemned.

EGYPT.

THE SUEZ CANAL—SIR SAMUEL BAKER'S EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALEXANDRIA, 20TH AUGUST.

THE 15th of August will remain memorable in the annals of the Isthmus of Suez Company as the day of achievement of a signal success in the progress of the undertaking. Until that date the waters of the Red Sea had been debarred from entering the canal by a colossal earthen dam raised at its entrance. At 5 o'clock the dam was cut in the presence of a great concourse of people who flocked thither from the Suez quays in the boats, steamers, and tugs of the company and of others. The town and shipping were prettily bedecked with flags. The various Consulates hoisted their respective flags to do homage to the Emperor of the French, whose fête day it was. And the scene where the ceremony took place presented a gay and festive appearance. Hundreds of tents, a company of soldiers and cavasses on guard, a military band, refreshments and cooling drinks *ad libitum* and so forth.

Ali Moubareck Pacha, Minister of Public Works, represented the Viceroy, or Khedive as His Highness is now almost universally called. The Minister was presented with an elaborate silver pick and requested by M. Voisin Bey, acting on behalf of M. de Lesseps, at present in Europe, to give the initiative to the workmen who stood in readiness with levelled pickaxes to destroy the obstruction which impeded the waters from rushing onwards. This they did very shortly amidst great acclamations from all present. The dam I have alluded to was the outermost of some fifteen similar ones, the contractors foreseeing the advisability of having it at their option to oppose the waters in their sway should they precipitate themselves towards their goal with too great a velocity, thus perhaps deteriorating the banks of the canal, and endangering the lives of the workmen doing duty. But independent of the above precautions, another had been conceived. At a distance of ten yards from the outermost dyke a ponderous wooden structure with sluices and gates had been raised with a view of gradually admitting the waters through the apertures. The structure large and strong as it appeared was, however, not proof against the astounding impetus of the water. It gushed past the outermost dyke and swamped the woodwork, and hurled planks and splinters in all directions. This little *hors d'œuvre* of the "menu," well calculated to have done bodily harm, perpetrated no mischief, except pecuniarily speaking to the contractors. The engineers had foreseen the event and hurried away their visitors. Some of the stubborn minded, however, were eye-witnesses of the edifying little catastrophe, and considered it rather in the light of an happy augury, suggestive of the velocity of the Red Sea current than of aught else.

The proceedings of the day terminated by a grand banquet given by M. Voisin Bey at the Suez Hotel, so well known to all Indian travellers. The hotel was prettily illuminated and decorated, and the military present enlivened the scene by playing on a tug moored alongside the quay.

The Bitter Lakes are now five metres under water. Since the emission of the Mediterranean waters into this portion of the canal, which ceremony it will be recollected took place during the visit to this country of the Prince and Princess of Wales, it has undergone a total change. The lakes, then, with the reflection of the sun on the layers of chrystalised salt, reminded you of some half thawed snow; whilst now, as far as the eye can see, you have nothing but water before you of a blue and greenish hue, the colour in fact of the Mediterranean or of any other ocean. The depth to be attained in the Bitter Lakes, indeed throughout the whole of the canal, is fixed at eight metres or 26 feet. Thus there are but three metres more required. The promoters and employés of the Company are most sanguine about the canal being navigable by the end of October, and over that the largest ships will be able to meet one another without let or hindrance.

The inauguration is still fixed for the 17th of November; and it is positively asserted that the Empress of the French and other crowned heads will be present on the occasion.

The Khedive is building a fine palace at Ismalieh, the capital of M. de Lesseps' elaborate little creation on the desert, in which grand fêtes will be given. There will be regattas on the lakes and horseracing and military reviews ashore without end. And great will be the glory to all those who have made themselves pre-eminent in connection with the meritorious undertaking.

Not less important in its way, will be the expedition which the Viceroy of Egypt has instructed Sir Samuel Baker to organize and undertake into the heart of Africa. It will be recollected that Sir Samuel arrived in Egypt shortly before the departure for Europe some three months ago of the Viceroy in order to arrange with His Highness as to the organization of the enterprise. Sir Samuel has been here ever since attending personally to the most minute details, and everything now is in complete order. The immense mass of merchandize and other articles selected for the commencement of commercial relations with the native tribes has arrived in Alexandria, and will be expedited to the interior almost immediately. Two routes have been determined upon in order to facilitate the transport of the goods through the deserts to Khatoum. The heavier goods, including machinery and the steel steamers, will pass up the Nile from Cairo to Korosko, whence they will be forwarded by camels already engaged through the great Nubian Desert. The lighter articles, carefully packed in cases, two of which will form a camels' load of four hundredweight, will be shipped from Suez to Soaukim, thence they will be sent by camels a distance of 270 miles across the desert to Berber, 18 degrees north latitude, to be conveyed by boats to Khartoum. It is expected that the entire material of the expedition will reach Khartoum—the capital of the Soudan—at the confluence of the Blue and White Niles on about 30th October. The troops appointed for the expedition have already started. The flotilla of vessels, consisting of ten steamers and thirty sailing vessels, will in a few days take advantage of the high Nile and leave Cairo to ascend the cataracts and pass throughout the course of the river to Khartoum. These will be accompanied by fifty shipwrights, who will be employed to build ships upon the Albert Nyanza.

Sir Samuel Baker and party, consisting of Lady Baker, Lieut. J. A. Baker, R. N., and a medical man upon his staff, will leave Suez on about the 10th September, after the whole of the goods shall have started in advance. Thus nothing will be left behind and the commander will enjoy the advantage of having all to the fore.

As the first step towards the improvement of the native tribes a vigorous action will be taken against the slave trade, and I understand that His Highness the Khedive has consented to Sir Samuel Baker's proposal with respect to the future of all those slaves who may form the cargoes of vessels that he may capture from the slave traders upon the White Nile. A tract of fertile land upon the banks of the Nile below Khartoum will be set apart for the reception of those unhappy beings, to each of whom a portion of the soil will be allotted free of all taxes. The slaves will be registered in a book according to their names, date, and circumstances of their capture, and every one will be furnished with a "teskeri," or passport, certifying his or her freedom. Seeds, including cotton, &c., together with agricultural implements, will be provided for them, and water wheels for irrigation will be erected. Officers will be appointed to supervise the New Liberia, or colony of liberated slaves. Peace among the tribes will be enforced as the starting-point of success. The authority of Government will be established, and every chief will be ordered to render the number of his people. The first despotic law issued will be that a certain acreage of corn shall be cultivated by each tribe in proportion to the population, and thus the grievous famines will be avoided.

A good road will be constructed from Gondokoro parallel with the course of the Nile for ninety miles until the last cataract is surmounted. At that point, north latitude 3-32, the general depot will be established, from which point the river becomes navigable to the Albert Nyanza. Carts, horses, camels, &c, are already prepared for the expedition, thus in a short time a communication between Gondokoro and the depot will be opened for wheeled conveyances that will materially facilitate operations. In short the difficulties of the expedition will speedily vanish with the means at the disposal of its leader, combined with the energy necessary to ensure success.

The Viceroy, who returned about three weeks ago from his short but eventful tour through a portion of Europe, continues taking the most lively interest in the expedition. Since returning his time has been much taken up by affairs of State.

The public at large here is very indignant at the Constantinople intrigues against His Highness and unanimous in hoping the Sultan will soon understand their injustice. The controversy or misunderstanding or intrigue—whatever it be called—promises indeed to be arranged in an amicable manner and to the satisfaction of those concerned.

AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

15th August.—The Bokhara Prince entered Cabul for the first time this day. He was accompanied by Sirdars Mahomed Yakoob Khan, Mahomed Aslum Khan, and Mahomed Hoossein Khan, who had 2,000 sowars in their train. As the sowaree of the Prince passed through the Cabul streets on its way to the Balla Hissar, thousands of people thronged the streets to look at him, presenting a sight worthy of the attention of the stranger. The Ameer awaited the Shahzadah at the entrance of the Balla Hissar, and when the sowaree arrived there both alighted from their horses and embraced. At the Durbar, which was held in the afternoon on a grander scale than usual, Moostoufee Habeeboollah Khan introduced all the Cabul Khans and Sirdars to the Prince, who had rather a difficult task to perform throughout, being obliged to rise up, receive and embrace each Khan as he entered the apartment and to observe the same formalities as he left it. Even such of the Khans and Sirdars as for weeks and months had not come out of the doors of their houses came to the Balla Hissar to see the Prince. The ceremonies lasted till evening.

16th August.—A communication received by the Ameer from Turkistan this day stated as follows:—"Two marches off Akhcha on the Tukhtapool road, Sirdar Easa Khan was reported to be encamped with the Uzbek sowars. On hearing this news the soldiers belonging to the regiments lately under the deceased Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan secretly opened communication with Sirdar Easa Khan. Their letters were detected on the way, and the fault having been duly proved against them, they were put to death by order of Sirdar Alum Khan. No fight has yet taken place between the troops of Easa Khan and Mahomed Alum Khan. The former commit attacks by night and take off stores and ammunitions from the camp of commandant Lall Mahomed Khan and Abdool Kadur Khan. Alum Khan proposes to send General Daood Khan to meet the turbulent Sirdar."

News received from Swat states that Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan, on his leaving the Akhoond's territory for Budukhshan, had only sixty men with him. He is stated to have been most liberally assisted with funds by the Akhoond, who has given letters for the Chiefs of Chitral, Boonair, &c., &c., asking them to see after the comfort of the Sirdar.

17th August.—Azad Khan, a Sirdar of Persia, was at Cabul a short time ago. He went to Peshawur in the hope of receiving some consideration from the British Government. A letter from the last named station received at Cabul this day states that the Sirdar could meet with no success, and so intended to leave Peshawur for Kurrachee to return to his native country.

The Bokhara Prince wrote a letter this day to the address of his father, the Shah of Bokhara. It was sent by the Ameer to Sirdar Alum Khan to be sent through him to its destination. His Moosahibs give out that the Shahzadah still thirsts for war and must have urged the Shah to give up the cause of the infidels and to join him in order that their combined efforts may result in turning out the Russians from the country of the Mussulmans. His desire for war with the infidels is undoubtedly great, and so much are he and his companions prejudiced against them that they even call the Shah, his Wazeers, and councillors *kafsre*, or infidels, for having submitted to the Russians.

It was given out at Cabul this day that the Bokhara Prince would pay a visit to India as he is very desirous of seeing it.

18th August.—Every second or third day fifty to sixty men of the newly-enlisted soldiery are despatched to Turkistan from Cabul via Bamian after receiving two months' pay in advance. The despatch of a regular army has been discontinued since General Daood Khan left Cabul with a regular force.

Forty camels laden with carpets and Bokhara tapestry and other articles, with fifteen Chargosh horses, were brought to the Ameer by the Cabul Moostoufee as presents from the Bokhara Prince. The Ameer having approved of them directed his peshkhizmuts to deposit articles in the Tasha Khana and to consign the animals to the care of Hussun Ali, the darogah of his stable.

It was reported in the durbar to

The holiday is commonly known among the people of the Konean and Deccan by the name of *Pethuri*. Wealthy Banians go to Walkeshwur with their families, and bathe in the tank called by the natives "Banganga," that is, the Ganges produced by an arrow. They say when Rama visited this place, and found that there was no pure water to drink, he pierced the ground with an arrow from his bow, and thus brought the Ganges into existence there. After bathing they repair to the temple of Walkeshwur to worship. A part of the day is generally spent in amusements and gambling by most of the Hindoos.

COURT MARTIAL.—At a court martial held at Poona, Private James Foster, of Her Majesty's 1st Battalion, 8th King's Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:—1st Charge.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, when on escort duty at Poona, on the 16th July, negligently suffered Private Patrick Conners, a prisoner committed to his charge, to escape. 2nd Charge.—Insubordination, in having, at Poona, on the 19th July, disobeyed the lawful command of Sergeant William Beunker, his superior officer, by refusing to take the medicine prescribed for him by the medical officer, when ordered by the said Sergeant William Beunker to do so. 3rd Charge.—Insubordination in having at Poona on the 19th July, when a prisoner in the orderly room, under examination before Lieutenant-Colonel H. G., Woods, his commanding officer in the preceding charges, when asked if he had anything to say, used insubordinate language towards the said Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Woods, his superior officer, in substance, and to the following effect, that is to say—'Yes, I will see him b—d first." The above being in breach of the Articles of War. The court found the prisoner guilty of all the charges and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for 336 days.

CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, John Rigopullo, a Greek, was charged with having given to a public servant information which he knew or believed to be false, intending thereby to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he would thereby cause, such public servant to use his lawful power, to the injury or annoyance of some person; and with perjury. Tookaraam Oodajee, the prosecutor, stated that he was a coppersmith, and knew the prisoner. About two months ago, the prisoner delivered to him some sheets of copper for the purpose of manufacturing a still. After a few days the prisoner came to his shop and showed him the still, which was half finished. He found fault with it and told him not to proceed with the work. Two or three days afterwards a notice was served on the prisoner by prosecutor's attorney, asking him for eight sheets more. The prisoner went to complainant's shop with an interpreter, and demanded from him the thirty rupees which he received from him as earnest money. Prosecutor told him "Pay me for my labour and take away your copper." The same day the prisoner took a sepoy to his (prosecutor's) shop, who took him into custody on a charge of criminal misappropriation. He was arrested under a warrant issued from this Court on the information of the prisoner. The statements made in his information were false. The Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry, and admitted the prisoner to bail in his own recognizance in the sum of Rs. 1,000 and two sureties in the sum of Rs. 500 each.

H. M.'s TROOPSHIPS.

H. M.'s TROOPSHIP MALABAR undocked on Sunday after general repairs. H. M.'s troopship Euphrates docked on Monday to clean and paint bottom.

IMPRISONMENT FOR CONCEALMENT OF PROPERTY.

THE usual sitting of the Insolvency Court was held yesterday Mr. Justice Gibbs, Commissioner, when His Lordship gave decision in the case of Bhow Annunta Foy.

The Commissioner in disposing of the case said—The opposition in this case is of two kinds; (1) concealment of property; and (2) false entries in the schedule. As regards the first ground, the property said to be concealed consists of (1) one-quarter share in a house and some land situated at Breach Candy road, the value of the share being Rs. 10,000; (2) a small house built on this ground, value Rs. 1,200; (3) a bungalow at Mahim, valued Rs. 3,000. The second ground of opposition is that the note of hand for Rs. 6,000, entered in the schedule, should have been for Rs. 7,000; and that the statement that Pandurang Ranchord had endorsed over the note for Rs. 1,000 is false. I will deal with the second point first. It is argued that, if an insolvent makes false entries in his schedule, it constitutes an offence under the 50th section of the Act. It is admitted at the bar that the same point was raised and argued in the case of Manockjee Shapoorjee Kaka, but that it was not decided, nor need I record a decision on it in the present case, as I am inclined to consider, on a review of the evidence, that the insolvent did not wilfully make false entries in his schedule, but that the discrepancies may be fairly accounted for by considering that his memory misled him, and that while the one note for the larger amount had been endorsed over to Luxmon Morobs, the insolvent believed that both the notes had been endorsed. The mistake of six or seven thousand rupees cannot, in my opinion, have been made fraudulently. Only one note of a large amount had been passed by the insolvent under the circumstances mentioned in the schedule, and the production of it by the creditor would at once show its amount. I, therefore, consider this portion of the opposition fails. As regards the first ground, several witnesses have been examined. It appears that the genealogical tree of the family, is as follows:—Bhikoo, the head of the family, and Anunta and Wittoba, his two sons,—Anunta had a son, insolvent, and another, Venoba. Wittoba had a son, Succaram. The insolvent states that his father Anunta and his brother Wittoba were separate in interest, and that the houses on the Breach Candy road and at Mahim were the property of his uncle Wittoba, and now in possession of his widow, Suttyabhamabace, as the guardian of her minor sons; he admits that he built the small house on the Breach Candy road property, and the bungalow at Mahim, but that he did so for his cousin Succaram, and with his money. In support of this statement, Wittoba's widow, Suttyabhamabace, has been called, and although in her examination-in-chief she tried to prove the insolvent's case, yet, in answer to the Court, she admitted that her late husband and the insolvent were members of an undivided family. Although she tried to make out that insolvent had separated himself five or six years ago, or that she had separated from him; but on being pressed, she was unable to explain how by Hindu Law she could do this. On the other hand, the evidence of witness Dadabhai Runchord, a nephew of the insolvent, distinctly states that the insolvent's father Anunta had a half share in the Breach Candy property, and that the small house and the house at Mahim were both built by the insolvent about sixteen or eighteen years ago. A notice was served on the insolvent to produce his grandfather's will but the document is not forthcoming. It is also proved that the insolvent has for some twenty-one or twenty-two years kept a mistress, and his own witness admits that she lived in the small house on the Breach Candy road, while insolvent himself resided in the large house up to within one and a half or two years ago, in fact up to the time when he first fell into pecuniary difficulties. Now I think from the evidence of Dadabhai, hesitatingly confirmed as it is by Suttyabhamabace, we may fairly conclude that the insolvent and his cousin Succaram were members of an undivided family; and that such being the case, the presumption of Hindu Law is that all the property would be ancestral, or purchased with the family funds, unless any portion thereof should be clearly proved to have been self-acquired by any particular member, which is not alleged here. I, therefore, on a review of the evidence as to this point, consider that the opposition have proved their case, namely, that insolvent did conceal this portion of his property. With regard to the small house at Breach Candy road and the bungalow at Mahim, I think they must follow the larger house and be considered a portion of the family property. The evidence is not so strong as to them as to the larger house, but I do not think that the insolvent's account of the building of them by himself with his cousin's money, during the period he was in the service of Messrs. Leckie and Co., at all likely; and the evidence of Suttyabhamabace is not, I think, to be trusted. She was an interested witness. She evidently came to assist insolvent as much as possible and also to save the family estate from the creditors. The very unsatisfactory manner in which she replied to the Court's questions leaves a strong presumption on my mind that she did not tell the truth. Under these circumstances, I consider the insolvent has rendered himself liable to the penalties prescribed in the 50th section of the Act, and I sentence him to nine months' imprisonment on the criminal side of the jail, at the expiration of which sentence he will be entitled to his discharge.

THE COST OF AN AVERAGE WALER.

(Madras Mail.)

Now that Madras threatens to be glutted with Australian horses, we may ask what is a fair price for an average Waler? In Calcutta the Remount Committee tell us they can get as many horses as they want for Rs. 600 a head. The Madras Government, on the recommendation of Sir G. Le Marchant's Committee, have authorized the Remount Agent to give as much as Rs. 750 for Australians fit for duty as wheel horses in field batteries. We should hope it would be scarcely necessary for Colonel Thornhill to avail himself of the liberality of Government. Let us examine the opinions of Australian officers as to the value of horses in the colony. Captain Tupper, and A. D. C. at Melbourne, was referred to on this subject. He replied that horses well-bred, from 4 to 5 years of age, up to 16 stone, are to be purchased from the breeders, broken from £25 to £35 a head; unbroken from £16 to £25. He furnishes also the following figures to enable us to judge what should be the price of such horses when landed at Madras:—

Horse, broken, say	... ...	£20	0 0
Driving down country to Port	... ...	0 10	0
Shipping expenses	... ...	0 10	0
Groom on voyage	... ...	3 10	0
Provisions for 84 days (5lbs. bran, 3 of chaff and 12 of hay per day)	... ...	6	2 0
6 gallons water per day	... ...	0	3 0
Sundries	... ...	0 10	0
Insurance on £20	... ...	0 12	0
Freight to Madras	... ...	12	0 0
		£53 17	0

The Captain's calculations are based on the supposition that about 100 horses would be sent in each ship. He proposes to add five per cent. to the above charge on account of losses on the voyage. This would bring the price of an Australian to near about the limit fixed by the Calcutta committee, viz., Rs. 600; and there is little doubt that a good horse should be obtainable for that sum.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PEGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reference to the letter published on the 2nd, I may inform the writer that the same custom is referred to in "Club Life of London," vol 2, page III., edited by John Timbs, and published by Bentley, 1866.

He says—"The peg-tankard, a specimen of which we see in the Ashmolean Collection at Oxford, originated with the Saxons; the pegs inside denoted how deep each guest was to drink; hence arose the saying 'he is a peg too low'—when a man was out of spirits."

It certainly appears possible that our term "peg" may have this origin; but if so, how does it happen that it is scarcely known to be so used in England?

Surely our predecessors in *this* country have not had recourse to the Saxon customs to find a local name for a glass of brandy and soda! I incline to the belief that it is purely an Indian word, or a perversion of one, and probably some of your readers who are well acquainted with the languages spoken here will be able to enlighten us on the matter.

If the above is the real derivation, the brandy alone will constitute the "peg"—consisting as it generally does of a certain measure without reference to the mixture, whatever that may be.—Yours, &c.,

Bulsar, 4th September. J. B.

THE PARSEE MATRIMONIAL COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me to offer a few remarks on an article in your issue of September 3rd concerning the Parsee Matrimonial Court and its now English understanding delegates? In the article above alluded to you exonerate these delegates from all blame, but, in my opinion, you commit a mistake when you do so, for the delegates do deserve a little censure. Is it not patent to the whole Parsee community that the proceedings of the Court are carried on in English, and, if so, is it not the duty of men who do not understand perfectly the English language to refuse the post of delegates when offered to them by Government? Do not they know the grave matters they have to deal with and their incompetency to do so? If in spite of this knowledge they accept these posts just for the sake of self-importance and to show the public that they are thought capable of being elected to responsible posts by Government, do not they deserve to be censured for it?

It also seems from your article that such men are not to be made delegates *in future*, but what is to be done in regard to men who are *already* delegates and who do not know English? Are they to be allowed to decide cases, and to pervert the ends of justice through their ignorance?

I also think your article would have carried greater weight with it had you mentioned that recent case in which the delegates did not give a decision such as was required by the nature of the evidence, and which was the cause of so much agitation in the native papers and the Parsee community in general.

Also, now that Government has been effecting changes would it not be right to dispense altogether with the custom of conducting cases with closed doors, since this custom shields offenders from newspaper criticisms?

Please excuse the length of this letter.—Yours, &c., JUSTICE.

[Our correspondent, in a most unjudicial style, overlooks the fact that the onus lies on the Government which appoints, and not on the person who accepts. It is really unjust to blame men for deficiencies well known to exist at the time they were selected by the superior authority. Our correspondent is a little intolerant and wanting in discrimination—a worse deficiency than not knowing English.]

A PARSEE'S REPLY TO "PORTIA."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your fair correspondent "Portia," in your Thursday's issue, is under a misapprehension, and had not her opinions been entitled to weight with your readers, I should scarcely have attempted to controvert them. There are four points in her letter to which I have reason to object.

Her assertion that the natives do not sympathize with the cause of the Female Normal School is, in my opinion, untrue. It is only the conservatives that look upon the matter with apathy, and that will always be the case. The number of persons who allow themselves to be influenced by modern ideas is daily increasing. The circumstance of there being only a limited number of candidates who have applied for admission into the school is natural, and can be explained by the maxim that a great work in the beginning is generally accompanied with disappointment. But to say that for this reason the matter should be dropped, appears to me something preposterous. As for the allusion to Sir J. Arnould's words, I doubt whether he did not confess that he never tried to educate the native girl, or to remarry the Hindu widow, with a generous pang. Let not the true import of his words be mistaken. They were not uttered in sorrow for energy wasted, or expended without fruit. They were uttered in sorrow for energy pent up close in the bosom.

And, again, your correspondent says that if she were a native she would despise her mother and her sister in their usual dress, after herself coming from the band-stand in shining attire and rich pomp. She might despise her near relatives if she happened to see them in an unusual dress, but certainly not in their usual dress. Would she be justified in hating her mother simply because she sees her in a dress which she is accustomed to see from her childhood? Human nature in every climate, and in every nation and age, is one and the same; and there must be a reason why she should in one thing find matter of discord with her mother, and the native community should not feel the same impulse of nature. It is because she looks upon the matter with a foreign eye. And although she places herself in the situation of a native, when she comes to draw her conclusion, she evidently is beset with her original associations, and forgets to look upon the thing with an eye accustomed to it for a long time as a native does.

Your correspondent seems to think that Hindoo and Parsee girls have strange and peculiar notions about singing. I believe that there is nothing strange and peculiar. The singing which appears harsh to her ear correspond exactly with the peculiarities of the native languages. The singing in one language differs from the other in exactly the same proportion as that language differs from the other in its vocabulary. When a native unfamiliar with the English idiom hears a sailor caroling "Cheer, Boys Cheer," the same harshness grates his ear as the harshness which displeased your fair correspondent.

I beg to state to your correspondent that every great action requires exertion on our part, and that a matter very nearly arrived at maturity should not be dropped simply because there are chances of its failure. We must combat circumstances, and the circumstances should not, as far as practicable, mould our actions. We must do what is good, because the bare consciousness of attempting to do what is good is a pleasure of the highest sort. To drop a plan, thinking that it will work its own way, is a sort of fatalism, which will not stand the test of truth.—Yours, &c., A. D.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

29TH JUNE 1869.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice GIBBS and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MELVILL.)

ACTION TO ANNUL A DECREE OF THE REVENUE COURT.

Pandurang Govind Kamat, Special Appellant, *vs.* Balcrustna Hurry, Special Respondent.

THE above appeal was heard in the District Court of the Konkun, before Baron de H. Larpent, Joint Judge, Ratnagherry. It was an action to annul a decree of the Revenue Court and to obtain possession of a part of Tickan Bunder Thull at Malwun. The Joint Judge confirmed the decree with all costs; and from this decision the plaintiff appealed to the High Court, before which the case was argued in June last.

Mr. S. Ameeroodin for the plaintiff and special appellant; and Mr. Shantaram Narayen for the defendant and special respondent.

The High Court delivered the following judgment:—The appellant's (plaintiff's) case is that he purchased the land in dispute, which is a piece of unenclosed ground near the defendant's store-house, in 1854, and that in 1866 he planted some trees in it, whereupon the defendant presented a petition to the Mamlutdar, who ordered the plaintiff to vacate the ground unless he should establish his title in a civil court. For this purpose he has brought the present suit, and the Joint Judge has entered judgment against him, because he has not proved possession within twelve years of the date of action. As regards the planting of the trees, the Joint Judge held that the plaintiff was a wrong-doer, and that this was no possession of the land, but an attempt by a wrong act to further the present claim. Numerous cases have been quoted by the respondent's pleader in support of the proposition that the plaintiff must necessarily fail unless he can prove that he has been in possession within twelve years. But these cases appear to us to establish no more than this: that when a defendant is admittedly in possession, and the plaintiff alleges that he was dispossessed on a certain date, the plaintiff is bound to prove his allegation, or at least to show that his dispossession took place within twelve years preceding the date of action. In the present case, it is denied that the defendant has ever been in possession, or that there has been any dispossession of the plaintiff otherwise than under the Mamlutdar's order; and, therefore, the precedents quoted are not necessarily applicable. Assuming the plaintiff to have acquired a title by purchase in 1854 and to have taken possession till 1866, then, if the land and remained in the meantime unoccupied, and who, at in the exclusive possession of any other person in 1866, the plaintiff was in no sense a trespasser or wrong-doer, and the mere circumstance that he was obstructed and that the Mamlutdar's order has forced him into the position of a plaintiff instead of that of a defendant, cannot impose upon him the obligation of proving that he has been in possession within twelve years. This proposition seems so clear that it is hardly necessary to support it by precedents. We will only refer to two decisions under the English Statute of Limitations, 3 and 4 Wm. 4, Ch. 27, sec. 2, which enacts that no person shall make an entry or distress, or bring an action to recover any land or rent, but within twenty years next after the time at which the right to make such entry or distress, or to bring such action, shall have first accrued. In *McDonnell* vs. *McKinty* (10 Irish Law Reports, p. 516,) Blackburne, J. C., said—"The word 'discontinuance' means an abandonment of possession by one person followed by the actual possession of another person. This, I think, must be its meaning; for, if no one succeed to the possession vacated or abandoned, there could be no one in whose favour or for whose protection the act would operate. To constitute discontinuance, there must be both dereliction by the person who has the right and actual possession, whether adverse or not, to be protected." In *Smith* vs. *Lloyd* (23 Law Journal, Exch. 191) which was an action of trespass, the plaintiff's replication was, that the entry made by the defendants on the surface of certain land and minerals was not within twenty years next after the right to make the same accrued to the defendants, or any one under whom they claimed, and that, therefore, the right of entry was extinguished. But Parke, Baron, said—"We have not the slightest doubt that the title of the grantees of the mines is not barred in this case under the 3 and 4 Wm. 4, ch. 27, sec. 3., for we are clearly of opinion that that statute applies not to cases of want of actual possession by the plaintiff, but to cases where he has been out of it, and another in possession for the prescribed time. There must be the absence of possession by the person who has the right and actual possession, whether adverse on not, to be protected, to bring the case within the statute; and we entirely concur in the judgment of Chief Justice Blackburne in *McDonnell vs. McKinty*, and the principle upon which the decision is founded." In the present case, the Joint Judge has not found that the defendant was ever in possession, and the Mamlutdar seems to have found no more than that, in 1866, the defendant and others were in the habit of passing to and fro across the disputed ground. This would at the most amount only to an easement, and would not entitle the defendant to oppose the plaintiff's entry so long as the easement were not obstructed. We think that we must remand the case in order that the Court below may find whether, at the date of the plaintiff's entry in 1855, and for twelve years previously, the land was in the exclusive possession of the defendant or those under whom he claims. If he find on this issue in the affirmative, the suit will be barred by limitation, otherwise it must be disposed of on its own merits. The Judge's decision is reversed, and the case remanded accordingly. Costs to follow final decision.

INCREASED COMMUNICATION BETWEEN INDIA AND PERSIA.

(Sindian.)

THE new arrangements for postal communication between the interior of Persia and India are now nearly completed, and will, we understand, come into operation from the beginning of this month.

The routes that have been approved of are first from Kurrachee to Bushire, thence to Shiraz (a distance of 170 miles) twice a month; and from Bushire, via Bussora, Bagdad, Kiermanshah to the capital of Persia, Teheran, a distance of 280 miles, once a month. These new arrangements will materially expedite our communication not only with Western Asia, but ultimately with eastern Europe and with the whole continent and England. The Post Master General of India has most judiciously selected our provincial and Persian Gulf Post Master General, E. T. Beauvais, Esq., to carry out the working of this new and important line, and we feel confident it could not be entrusted to a more energetic officer by Government, as he enjoys public confidence, and his lengthened experience in the department and his intimate acquaintance with this line, is a guarantee that it will be successfully opened out and maintained without interruption.

GOVERNMENT AND INDIAN RAILWAYS.

THE following article from the *Bullionist* expresses in the strongest form the City objections to the new career of enterprise on which the Government of India is about to enter. We reprint it in order to show both sides:—

"Is the new plan announced, but not yet matured by the Indian Government with respect to the construction in future of railways in Hindostan a safe and sound one, either as respects Indian finance or the interest of existing shareholders in the lines already made. The question is one pregnant with importance to all parties, and demands other elements of judgment to decide it than are furnished by officials whose perfunctory duties alone call on them to consider the subject. If equal results could be got from capital borrowed at 4 per cent. as from works on which 5 per cent. is guaranteed and paid, nothing more need be said. But there is a further question: is it quite clear that English funds will flow into Indian railway enterprise without a special inducement? We are strongly inclined to think not, especially as the Government proposes to take the construction of the lines into its own hands. Whoever knows, even in the slightest degree, the jobbery, peculation, extravagance, and general wastefulness of Government works would hesitate long in investing his money in such hands without a good guarantee. And if this be true as regards the home country, with how much greater force does it apply to India? We may say absolutely that the present shareholders, some fifty or sixty thousand in number, live in England. Out of many millions invested, probably only a few thousands are held in India, although the security is a Government guarantee of five per cent. Where does the Duke of Argyll expect to get the money? Not in India, of course, but in England.

"A four per cent. guarantee was at first vainly offered for the inauguration of a railway system in India. No response came from British capitalists. Then 5 per cent. was proposed, but was passed by, and only subsequently, when money became temporarily plentiful, did the London market respond. It responded freely, but that was in consequence of fair terms being offered; and under the system thus began, combining private administration and Government security, the construction went on steadily and steadily progressed. Why not let well alone? This tendency to eternal meddling is pernicious, and upon the slightest, sometimes the most fanciful, and often on no grounds at all, enterprises of great pith and moment miscarry and effort is in a great degree lost. We do not write on behalf of this class of shareholders or that class of possible investors; as individuals these persons are perfectly able to look after their interests, and the Government can no more depreciate the value of the shares of existing Indian railways than it can coerce the money market to come into its proposed terms. We speak on behalf of India and of its progress and prosperity in the future.

"Few acquainted with the subject will have much hesitation in saying that money for railway extensions in India cannot, under ordinary circumstances, be got in England at 4 or even 4½ per cent. The guarantee, it must be understood, is not that of the British but of the India Government, and nearly everything connected with the future of our Indian Empire is more or less wrapt in doubt, the guarantee itself is much less than perfectly secure. But this, it may be said, is a question for the India Office and the authorities of Bengal. That is so; but it is also a matter of importance to every one interested in India. Suppose this ambitious attempt of the Government to take the further construction of the railways into its own hands should fail—what then? The result is very likely, and it might disastrously affect the investments already made, notwithstanding the guarantee. On the other hand, it would throw back railway works in India for an indefinite time, and retard the developments of general prosperity in the peninsula. This latter is a consideration far paramount to that with respect to questions of percentages and garantees; but both are inseparably bound up together. The truth seems to be that the present minister for India and other official men, his predecessors, looking superficially upon the credit of the Indian Government as being better than 5 per cent., but either unaware or not taking into account the enduring influences which discriminate between a temporary loan and a permanent investment have jumped to the conclusion that because short loans can be had at the lower rate, therefore large and lasting investments may be had on similar terms.

"We have not heard any emphatic complaints of neglect of economy in the connection of the great trunk lines in India so far as completed; and the Government certainly dispenses with no means of control over their working as a guarantee to itself for the guarantee it grants. Not a sixpence worth of grease for the wheels can be expended without, as we understand, an official order and sanction; and this stringent supervision seems very well calculated to dwarf profits. But in the case of future lines made by Government itself, what jobbery, what peculation, what uncontrollable waste and extravagance! To describe the working of railway lines by a Government staff in India is a task we decidedly shrink from attempting; in England, under the vigilant eye of public opinion, and always responsible to the Cerberus of Parliament it is just possible that if the entire railway system were in the hands of the State it might be worked fairly; but in India, no. The thing is impossible, and that conviction alone would suffice to deter capitalists from investing on so much worse terms than at present.

"But this suggests another consideration. Indian railways, unlike those of England, have been blocked out upon a consistent plan: a few great trunk lines first, to be followed subsequently by connecting and subsidiary branches. A portion only of the former has been as yet completed, and this under the 5 per cent. guarantee; some thousands of miles yet remain to be made of the tranks, and nearly all the branches. Under the proposed change the additions will be in possession of, and be worked by, the Government, while the portions already in operation will remain in the hands of the companies. Is this feasible? Can arrangements for a harmonious working of the two parts, be safely left to the Government in India, or is it ultimately contemplated to buy out the existing shareholders?

"From any point of view that this scheme, plausible as it is, may be regarded, it seems worse than dubious; and in the interest of Indian railway enterprise, of the 80 millions of capital already invested in these undertakings, and of the future prosperity of that great empire, we venture to demand a more comprehensive and careful deliberation of it than is likely to be given by the India office. Because, well-intentioned as we cheerfully admit that department to be, it is notoriously deficient in practical knowledge of India, and is only too prone, unless gently pressed, to reject wholesome advice. If a policy at once so mischievous and so retrograde as that which is contemplated be persisted in it cannot but lead to a radical change in the composition of the Council of the Secretary of State for India."

THE LATE CONTEMPT CASE.

(Indian Daily News' Saturday Evening Edition.)

I AM glad I have dropped the editorial "we," for I can now discourse unreservedly on the contempt case heard on Tuesday. The proceedings were more like a contempt of the bar. About twenty or thirty learned counsel had assembled evidently caring more about who had been engaged in the case than about the case itself. Briefs, I might add parenthetically, are not plentiful in these days, and the number of juniors is great. To have been orthodox, the individual cited ought to have answered through counsel, instructed by attorney, and have had the matter technically discussed over a period of one or two days. But to the Advocate-General's disgust, the printer, although he looked in fear and trembling, put in an affidavit, without having instructed any learned gentlemen to meet Mr. Cowie on his own ground; and the result, according to the opinion of the bar, I mean of one young gentleman of the bar, who had evidently been talking the matter over in the bar library after tiffin, was a failure of justice. I fear from what I saw on that day, that I should be too nervous to conduct any case in which I might be concerned in the High Court. It would not be the novelty of the predicament, but the crowd of briefless barristers would embarrass and oppress me. Their learned sneers would discompose one, and in every flutter of their robes I would imagine I detected a reproach. But the real defendant in the contempt case got through it pluckily. He offered the explanation which was due, and threw the moral responsibility of the punishment on the court. Of course, such a proceeding was extraordinary to the Advocate-General—the proceedings were extraordinary throughout—and he pressed for punishment, a pressure which the judge responded to by the transfer of fifty rupees from a private account to the fee funds of the court. A nominal fine of a smaller amount might have offended the prosecutor, who was supposed to represent the dignity of the law which had been outraged, although it might have been made a question whether the court, which had declared it had no jurisdiction in the Sheppard case, could entertain a charge of contempt, when the latter never came before it except as question of jurisdiction. However, Mr. Phear's temperate judgment and the course adopted by the defendant deprived the proceedings of any infectiousness—we would not have so many contempt cases if the proceedings were always kept down to a matter of fact level—no martyrdom about them. Of the Sheppard case, and when and where it is to be heard, I have not learnt anything; but is it not legal persecution to keep a man, who, the law itself presumes, is innocent, imprisoned all this time? Take the Overend-Gurney case, and consider the interests involved! And yet observe how differently the law has dealt with the defendants in that proceeding.

THE BENGAL BANK'S AGENCY.

THE *Mofussilite* tells the following amusing story of how the Bank of Bengal came to have its establishment in Bombay:—

"Our Bombay contemporaries have repeatedly, *in re* the vexatious matter of the agency of the Bank of Bengal in that city, charged Mr. Dickson and the Bengal directorate with very 'sharp' dealing. But considering the matter at issue has been one of 'business,' and that 'bis' ness is bis'ness' the banking and commercial worlds throughout, the charge is not likely to overwhelm any one entitled to take part in the Bank's councils. Still if what we have heard be true, and we have not the slightest doubt as to its substantial accuracy, there can be no room to doubt that whether the Bengal Bank administration has or has not been 'sharp' towards the Bombay institution—which, by the way, it was bound to regard as a co-operating sustainer of public credit—it has been *very* sharp with the Government of India. For some time after its opening that terrible agency in Bombay was, we believe, located in modest rented premises. But it was subsequently considered necessary, and for some reason or other not *prima facie* very explicable, that the agency should purchase premises of its own. This was done at an expenditure of, at any rate, upwards of a lakh of rupees, and thus the agency came to be, if not magnificently, at least expensively lodged. Before however, the purchase had been wholly consummated the Bank of Bengal secretary forwarded a very nice and full business letter to the Government of India in the Financial Department, detailing the intention to purchase a suitable tenement in Bombay, the advantages of doing so, the large expenditure the step would entail, and a lot of other cognate particulars. In due time this big packet, in formal envelope, and sealed and stamped with the waxen insignia of the bank, reached Simla, and puzzled not a little the financial authorities there.

"'Troublesome people, though clever, these Bank of Bengal folk,' said one financier. 'They can't think of buying some old barrack or other in Bombay without deeming it necessary to bother us with a history of their proceedings.'

"'It's only sent for information you may observe,' remarked some mollifying official.

"'And the information's not worth much to us, however important it may be in the estimation of the bank people. Throw the packet aside, simple acknowledgment to the bank secretary is all that is requisite.'

"'The matter, however, was not to end here, and the sequel showed that the bank people had been 'trouble-some' with a purpose. Time passed; the premises had been purchased, and in them the agency had come to do a rattling *il*-legitimate (they won't, at any price, have the other word) business, when out from England come the tidings that the Secretary of State had directed the Government of India to exercise all its influence to procure the withdrawal of the branch or agency from Bombay! Well, the Government of India does as directed—that is, employs every argumentative inducement it knows of to procure the withdrawal of the branch. But the Bengal directors can argue, too, and do argue, and when driven from position after position, suddenly turn round on Government and say—

"'You would have us believe that you never intended the permission you accorded us to open an agency in Bombay, to be other than of a temporary character, that is for a merely limited space of time! Well you may think that to the Bombay people if you like, but it won't do for the Bengalees. Very likely indeed that you intended we should remain but a short time in Bombay, when you acquiesced in and sanctioned our laying out nigh two lakhs of rupees on bank premises there! Oh! don't start, and lift up your hands in horrified amazement! We did, as in duty bound, send you, full notice of our intention to, with your sanction, purchase costly premises in Bombay; and because, when acknowledging the receipt of that communication you did not forbid us, as you might have done, to make the purchase, we were justified in concluding it would have your approval and sanction. You virtually did approve, and we now hold your having done so, strong legal evidence that you accorded us permission to permanently open a branch bank at Bombay!'

"We pledge ourselves for the 'substantial' accuracy of the above. We leave our Bombay contemporaries to pronounce whether the action described was 'sharp' or not."

As a journalistic curiosity, we reprint from the *Englishman* the following cool and amusing note on the Bengal Bank Agency intrusion purporting to be the expression of an "outside and independent (?) opinion." The animus of the first, and the *mâcedé* of the second paragraph will delight our readers. The letter comes "from a friend in London":—

"Dickson has much trouble here, but the Government supports him, and the Duke of Argyll is not being led entirely by his Council. The Supreme Government in India has fallen upon a conciliatory plan to cut the gordian knot of the dispute about the Bombay agency of the Bank of Bengal. It has proposed to that bank to prepare the case and lay it before the Crown lawyers for opinion. This will probably be accepted if the Government will also allow the bank to prepare its own case. If done in this way no one can object, for the impartiality of the Crown lawyers cannot be impeached. It has to be seen what the Indian Council will say to this proposal. They cannot reasonably object, and it is sure to be backed by the Secretary of State.

"The Bombay people must now see, that as far as mere legality is concerned, the Bank of Bengal has it all its own way. For the rest, I am clearly of opinion that there should be only one State Bank, not three banks. They may amalgamate the existing banks, or found a new one based on the Bank of Bengal, the only one of the existing banks which has stability sufficient to justify such a course. A State Bank, which is solely a Government institution, will not do, but it is evidently absurd to have three *quasi* State Banks in one realm—banks, too, that will pot trust each other, or allow one to work in the field which another chooses to consider its own, thus claiming a monopoly where there should be none. The spectacle at Bombay is pitiful, the public surely prefer more banks and cannot be in earnest in desiring to support a monopoly in Bombay, unless, indeed, they have forgotten their own interests in their jealousy of Calcutta."—*Englishman.*

RAINFALL AT MATHARPACCADY (MAZAGON.)

		Inches	Cents.
August	29th Sunday	0	76
,,	30th Monday	5	50
,,	31st Tuesday	8	40
Sept.	1st Wednesday	1	55
,,	2nd Thursday	0	16
,,	3rd Friday	0	38
,,	4th Saturday	0	35
	Total...	18	10
	Previously Registered.....	66	19
	Grand Total.....	84	29
	For the month of July.....	24	1

THE STUD COMMISSION.

(Mofussilite.)

THE mounted branches of the service, and a good many besides, are anxiously awaiting the publication of the report of the Stud Commission. We are, however, afraid that the report will not be made public for some months yet, possibly not until Lord Mayo has himself reported thereon, and had the verdict of the Secretary of State on both papers. It is, however, generally understood that the report displays complete and exhaustive ability as regards the large and important subjects dealt with. It could scarcely be otherwise, for the composition of the Commission was as regards *personnel*, singularly obnoxious to objection. It had for president a general officer who, we believe, has long been considered an authority on all relating to the quality and rearing of cattle suitable for military or other purposes in India. Then amongst the members was one of the most experienced colonel commandants of Bengal cavalry; a field officer from one of Her Majesty's cavalry regiments serving in India; the Examiner of Stud and Commissariat Accounts; and the chief veterinary officer in the country. When a board or commission thus composed sets to its work with a will, important results in the way of most valuable elucidatory and suggestive information may be expected, and, we believe, no apprehension need be entertained that the report of the Stud Commission will be found wanting in these respects, or in the way of sensible practical propositions.

The Commission originally met at Meerut towards the close of October. Early in November—on the 2nd, we think—the president and members proceeded to Haupper, and inspected the stud and establishments there. Kurnal was next visited, after which the Commission called in at Scharunpore, after the inspection of which stud they again returned to Meerut. At Haupper, there were some 2,000 colts to be looked at, and at Kurnal and Scharunpore a very large number of fillies; and we have heard it said that every animal was separately and closely inspected. The country, too, not the studs alone, from Meerut upward, came under examination as regards its private brood mares and capabilities as a horse-rearing tract. From Meerut the Commission proceeded to Poosah where a filly stud of 1,200 or 1,300 was closely looked through; after which the not distant from each other, Kurantadee and Buxar colt studs were gone through as closely as had been the others before them. The inspection of the Ghazeepore remount stud closed the duties of the Commission "down country," and the president and members retraced their steps, via Meerut to Scharunpore, whence they departed for Simla, after despatching the senior member on a tour of inspection to the Baree Dooab, where he visited the regimental breeding farm at Probynabad, examined the cattle rearing capacity of the country up to Mooltan, and—subsequently, and before repairing to Simla—that of the Rawul Pindee district, a locality where in the days of the Sikh Khalsa, the studs of that government were located, and which still has the repute of being a district eminently suited for horse-rearing.

At Simla the Commission regularly met for the consideration and preparation of their report, which was, we believe, sent in during the first days of August. As to the nature of the recommendations of that report virtually nothing has yet transpired. The Commission and the Government departments concerned have been very close concerning it, and nothing reliable is likely to ooze out until the report shall have been dealt with by the Viceroy himself, who will very probably make it the basis of a State paper of his own. There are never, however, wanting straws to show which way the wind blows, and the very names of the parties whom the Commission have had before them to give evidence are not unindicative of the points to which the Commission particularly directed their attention. The presence of the Examiner of Stud and Commissariat Accounts on the Commission was in itself sufficient to show that the present cost of the stud establishments was to be closely inquired into and reported on. We have heard various sums stated as the average amount which, according to the Commission, each stud remount now stands Government. Some of these have been so evidently exaggerations that we forbear giving them, though fully aware that, guaged by the average cost of remounts, the existing stud system must show on paper to very great disadvantage. It must, however, be borne in mind that the stud establishments though originally set on foot for the supply of the mounted branches of the army and for no other purpose, would be worth keeping up were it possible that there could cease to be any necessity for the Indian army whatever. The improvement that they have effected in the country breeds of horses can only be estimated by those who have been long enough in India to remember what the generality of country-bred horses were thirty-five or forty years ago. Lack of size, of stamina, and of good temper, were but a few of the defects and vices the *tatteo*-statured maneaters of the time alluded to, revelled in. Let us therefore hope that no matter how great efforts may be about to be set on foot to reduce the cost of the existing stud establishments, no idea of their abolition has begun to be entertained.

Amongst those examined by the Commission was Mr Dalrymple Ross, of H. M.'s Commissariat, who had come to India with certain *quasi*-proposals from the Government of South Australia for the supply of army remounts. This gentleman's statements and overtures met with great attention, and we think it may be assumed that both the Commission and Government are desirous they should to some extent be acted on. There is little doubt that such a pact between the two Governments might be brought about as would ensure an annual supply of any requisite number of Australian horses, of the desired quality, at even a less cost per horse than Government now pays, *i.e.*, £60. In such case some thoroughly reliable officers would have to be deputed to South Australia to inspect and report on the arrangements made there to carry out the contract; but we believe that as regards sending agents from this country to purchase horses in the ordinary Australian markets, the preponderance of opinion will be found against taking any step of the

officers of the bank were bound to use the money with the same care as if it had been their own, and it was obvious that if they had used care and caution when the first day's advance was doled out there would have been security enough for that—and who knew but some more jewels might have been got out of Premchund—he thought Mr. Stewart expressed that opinion.

Mr Justice Westropp—I understood you to say there was a good deal imaginative in his evidence.

The Advocate General—He is speaking a deal at random and propably does so on that point.

His Lordship—It's a mere wise conjecture ?

After some other remarks the Advocate General referred to a letter written on the 28th April by Mr. Robertson to Mr. Douglas, of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, inviting him to join in the loan. Mr. Scoble objected to this being referred to, but after some discussion the Court allowed it to be used. It being now past five o'clock, however, the Advocate General accepted the suggestion of Mr. Justice Westropp, that he should reserve the letter as his text on the morrow.

The Court then adjourned.

THIRTEENTH DAY, SATURDAY.

The case was resumed this morning, and the Advocate General was about to read the letter referred to on the previous afternoon when

Mr. Scoble said he did not know whether their Lordships had taken a note of his objection to the letter being used, but he relied on the objection, and he would be prepared to quote authorities when it came to be put in formally. He might do so now, only he did not know that their Lordships' notes of his learned friend's address would go up to any other tribunal, though of course their notes of a formal objection would.

Mr. Justice Westropp said that since this High Court had been established there had been only one case, the Hindostan Bank case, that had gone up, and the officer of the Court on that occasion had considered it his duty to take notes of the addresses of counsel, and the Advocate General's as well as Mr. Pigot's speech might go up if they so desired it. He would take a note of Mr. Scoble's objection now and also afterwards if he wished.

The Advocate General then read the letter, which was as follows :—

Bank of Bombay,
Private. Bombay, 28th April 1866.

MY DEAR DOUGLAS,—Rodgie tells me you were up about this arrangement of Premchund's.

When the case came before our directors the other day they considered it might be as well to get the opinions of two of the banks largely interested, viz. the Asiatic and Hindostan, and they invited them and also the Oriental and Mercantile to a conference on the subject. The meeting then adjourned very late in the evening to meet next morning at Mr. Lidderdale's bungalow, I went out to call you to attend, and also Beattie, but I was too late for you. I only mention these circumstances that you may not think you were overlooked in the consultation ; but we shall be glad if you will undertake a part of the responsibility. Will you ? say to the extent of two lakhs.

I have got title-deeds of landed and house property for which he paid about eighteen lakhs, and as the most of it was purchased in 1863 and the beginning of 1864, I daresay it might to-day be worth as much.

I am to get twenty lakhs of jewels to-morrow. I have only advanced him three lakhs cash as yet, but have instructed our Guzerat agents to take hoondies on him to the extent of eight lakhs if they have funds. I shan't advance more until I get the jewels and have them valued. It would be a frightful thing for Bombay if he suspended payment. Where it would end it is impossible to say. Have you much of his paper ?—Yours sincerely, D. ROBERTSON.

After reading the above the learned Advocate General proceeded to say that Mr. Robertson seemed to have laid down the line of conduct for himself on the morning of the 28th, but that his conduct after that with regard to seeing that the proper securities were lodged, in passing sums for Premchund, in honoring Premchund's cheques, and in paying money with regard to the disposal of the loan, had been in violation and utter disregard of what he had stated he was to do. Then on 15th May an agreement was tendered to the Oriental Bank, but that did not pretend to embody the terms of the agreement at the meeting, and on 12th June they took mortgages from Premchund in their own name with a recital that they had agreed to make the loan ; and if the Court looked to the conduct of the Bank of Bombay after they knew that the other banks had declined to sign the agreement which was tendered to them, it was difficult to avoid the conclusion that they had really abandoned the arrangement—whatever it was, or whatever they thought it to be—which they had made with these banks on 27th April. Was it reasonable to suppose that if they had considered themselves bound by any agreement with the contributory banks by which they had to care for and watch over their interests they would have acted as they had done ?

Sir Charles Sargent—Your argument is that after the 28th April they treated the agreement between themselves and the other banks as abandoned.

The Advocate General—Their conduct, not at the outset but after the 28th, shows an intention to abandon the agreement. They resolved that they would support Premchund at any price,—that they would *conte qui conte*, support Premchund,—and that was an agreement into which the other banks would never come. I think I will show from the evidence of the independent managers of other banks that they never, notwithstanding the known position of Premchund in Bombay and the extent of the business relations in which he was involved, intended to support Premchund at any price. They only intended to support Premchund in a reasonable and prudent way, namely, only when there was security and to the extent to which there was security. And that is borne out by some of the directors themselves. Some of them say that till long after all this was done they were under the impression that they were amply secured. I think it is Mr. Norman who says that it was not till long after that he was aware that the bank was not amply secured against the loan ; and Mr. Brown also in his evidence—and it is his evidence that I think your Lordships will consider as as much entitled to credit as that of any one, on the score that his recollection was as active as any—makes the remarkable observation that the intention was to see that the banks were safe.

Mr. Justice Westropp—What evidence is there that Mr. Norman or Mr. Brown fell into that plan or determination which you assert to have been arrived at by those who really were acting for the Bank of Bombay at the time, to support Premchund at the time whether the jewels were deposited and valued or not ?

The Advocate-General—I am taking what they consider the arrangement and what they agreed to.

His Lordship—Have you any authority for saying that they knew it ?

The Advocate-General—They are responsible for it.

His Lordship—I grant you they are, but when you say the directors and the secretary, and the whole body politic of the bank did this thing, and must be responsible for it, I do not know that we have direct proof that the directors knew.

The Advocate-General replied that the directors must be taken to have known the ordinary business of the bank, and the fact that their secretary, whom they entrusted with very nearly unlimited power in this transaction, had acted in this way in the ordinary course of business that made them responsible for what had been done. In reply to Sir Charles Sargent the learned counsel said that it was, however, quite sufficient to say that the Bank of Bombay had carried out the transaction in a manner which discharged their co-partners from all liability.

Mr. Justice Westropp remarked that the sending round of the document of 15th May was not consistent with a former abandonment of the agreement and the only way to reconcile the two things was to say that there was a determination to abandon the agreement, and that they had sent round the document to obtain the signatures of the other banks so as to entrap them into signing an agreement into which they had never entered.

The Advocate-General replied that that was what he held—that the Bank of Bombay had in utter disregard of their arrangement with the other banks, rushed madly on to save Premchund at any price, and then when all the mischief was done they had sent round the document of 15th May in its crude inaccurate form for defendant's signature ;—and, even though that was declined, they continued the transaction—they quietly wound up the loan by handing over Rs. 12,000 to themselves—They continued to take the mortgages in their own name, and with a recital stating that the loan was by themselves to Premchund,—they took the assignment of the jewels in the same way ;—and therefore it appeared to him that the Bank of Bombay was in this position, that they agreed to abandon the agreement or that they had been guilty of culpable negligence of the contributary banks whose interests they were bound to protect.

Sir Charles Sargent remarked that it was a question whether the Bank of Bombay did carry out the agreement, but he thought their intention to do so on the 28th was evident from the letter to Mr. Douglas which had just been read. It was a very valuable letter but he did not think it was valuable for Mr. White's argument.

The Advocate-General replied that he held that when this letter was written they did not intend to abandon the agreement, but that they declined from that intention in the course of the day.

Mr. Justice Westropp remarked that there was no ambiguity in the terms of the letter as to the intention to get the jewels valued. He took it that the letter must have been written early in the day before bank hours, and that Mr. Robertson must have changed his mind in the course of the day.

The Advocate-General proceeded to say that he did not hold that the Bank of Bombay had on the 27th even intended to abandon the arrangement, but that they had, judging their intentions by their acts changed their intention on the 28th ;—possibly from an over-weening confidence in Premchund, and thinking that they were safe with such a man, they had taken too sanguine a view of Premchund's credit and had determined to do what they actually did—to advance him the money without any regard at all to the value of the jewels. The learned gentleman then read some of the correspondence, (which we have already published in the report of Mr. Pigot's speech and held that Mr. Moir had acted only like cautious prudent man and had considered not merely his legal obligations but whether he was morally bound, and when he saw such a departure from the cardinal points with regard to the securities, he came to the conclusion which he (the learned counsel) thought he was justified in coming to—that there was no obligation on him to take a part in the loan or a part in the liability,—for he supposed that when parties were interested in business for themselves or acting in the interests of others, they considered that they had no moral liability when acts were done by others which brought on risk or loss which was never contemplated.

Sir Charles Sargent remarked that he did not know that Mr. Pigot held that Mr. Moir had waived his right to take this objection.

The Advocate General said that it was generally held that the correspondence regarding an agreement showed a wavering in the conscience or mind of the writer ; but he thought the fair construction of this correspondence was that Mr. Moir was considering whether any liability did attach to him or not.

[We defer our report of the conclusion of the Advocate General's speech, in which he summed up the case for the defence and commented on Mr. Pigot's remark as to a breach of faith on the part of the defendant.]

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 24th August 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions, subject to approval by Her Majesty :—

5th Lancers.—Cornet J. Haller Hutchinson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hamilton, promoted. Dated 27th July 1869. Cancels the promotion of Cornet Herdman to this vacancy.

45th Foot.—Ensign Alexander Wright to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Pollard, who retires. Dated 27th July 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

14th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant C. S. Morrison, from 1st Wing Subaltern 3rd Goorkha Regiment, to be 1st Squadron Subaltern, vice Hughes, permitted to exchange appointments. Dated 21st August 1869.

2nd Native Infantry.—Lieutenant F. W. Williams, Quartermaster, to officiate as Adjutant, vice Cowie, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department. Dated 21st August 1869.

Lieutenant G. N. Channer, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster, vice Williams. Datec 21st August 1869.

4th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant H. E. Eliot, 1st Wing Subaltern, to be Quartermaster, vice Durand, who vacates on promotion. Dated 21st August 1869.

Lieutenant H. Eliot, Quartermaster, to officiate as Adjutant, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant Douglas, and vice Durand, promoted. Dated 21st August 1869.

Lieutenant R. H. A. Quinet, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Eliot, appointed Quartermaster. Dated 21st August 1869.

Lieutenant R. H. A. Quinet, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster, vice Eliot, officiating as Adjutant. Dated 21st August 1869.

11th Native Infantry.—Captain H. I. Wheler, Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Riply, on furlough. Dated 21st August 1869.

15th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant R. Warburton, 1s. Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster, vice Dodsworth, on furlough. Dated 21st August 1869.

22nd Native Infantry.—Lieutenant G. J. Hare, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster, vice Bromhead, appointed to officiate as Adjutant to the 40th Native Infantry. Dated 21st August 1869.

36th Native Infantry —Lieutenant T. G. Thomson, Staff Corps, from 2nd Wing Subaltern 34th Native Infantry, to be Quartermaster, vice Holford, appointed to the Barrack Department. Dated 21st August 1869.

40th Native Infantry.— Lieutenant B. P. Brombead, Quartermaster 22nd Native Infantry, to officiate as Adjutant, vice Prendergast, whose service has been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department. Dated 21st August 1869.

Ensign F. J. D. Hallett, 2nd Wing Subaltern and officiating Quartermaster, is confirmed in the latter appointment. Dated 21st August 1869.

3rd Goorkha Regiment.—Lieutenant E. Hughes, from 1st Squadron Subaltern 14th Bengal Cavalry, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Morrison, permitted to exchange appointments. Dated 21st August 1869.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee, on the 2nd instant :—

Lieutenant A. B. Davies, Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant T. Gracey, Royal Engineers.
Lieutenant W. S. S. Bisset, Royal Engineers.
Lieutenant W. G. Ross, Royal Engineers.
Lieutenant F. V. Corbett, Royal Engineers.
2nd Captain J. P. Steel, Royal Engineers.
Ensign L. W. Christopher, 38th Foot.
Ensign W. B. Williams, 62nd Foot.
Lieutenant C. F. Powell, 95th Foot.
Lieutenant T. Nicholls, General List, Infantry.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :—

16th Lancers.—Lieutenant W. C. Pullin, to England for four months, from date of departure, on urgent private affairs.

Royal Artillery.—2nd Captain H. I. E. Ford, (Adjutant 24th Brigade,) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lieutenant G. W. Rogers (2nd Wing Subaltern, 4th Goorkhas, on probation,) to Calcutta, as a very special case for four months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the Native languages.

1st Foot, (1st Battalion.)—Assistant Surgeon J. Middleton, M.D., to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

10th Foot, (1st Battalion.)—Captain W. H. Moffatt, to remain at Murree, from the 12th August to the 10th September, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

24th Foot, (2nd Battalion.)—Captain E. W. Kent, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Captain W. R. B. Chamberlin to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lieutenant C. Erskine, to remain in England, from the 18th February to the 17th May 1870, on private affairs, in extension.

26th Foot.—Surgeon Major T. Moorhead, M.D., from the 31st July to the 3rd August, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

41st Foot.—Captain G. Peddie, to Calcutta for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

Lieutenant G. W. Barnes, (Instructor of Musketry,) to Calcutta, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

79th Foot.—Captain F. Percival, to port of embarkation, for one month, from date of leaving the regiment, and thence to England, for fifteen months, via Australia, on private affairs.

85th Foot.—Staff Assistant Surgeon J. Fleming, M.D., to Dalhousie, from the 1st July to the 1st November, on medical certificate.

88th Foot.—Brevet Major E. C. D. Radcliffe, (Commandant Fort Attock,) to remain in Cashmere, from the 15th June to the 15th October, on private affairs.

95th Foot.—Assistant Surgeon R. A. Elliott, to England via Egypt, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

10th Bengal Cavalry—Lieutenant A. England, (3rd Squadron Officer,) to Simla, from the 4th July to the 15th October, on private affairs, under the the Rules of 1868.

Bengal Staff Corps.—Lieutenant Colonel W. C. Watson, doing duty at the Presidency, to Mussoorie and the hills north of Deyrah, from the 9th June to the 9th December, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

CLOTHING.

It having been ascertained that American drill of a good description as material for the white clothing, can be obtained from the Tudor Company at Calcutta, at a cheaper rate than that procurable in the bazars, the Commander-in-Chief would recommend Commanding Officers to avail themselves of the services of the Military Storekeeper at the Presidency for the purchase of this article for the use of their men.

The Agent of the Tudor Company has been permitted to address Commanding Officers, stating that he is prepared to supply, on indents, countersigned by the Military Storekeeper, American drill according to sample for the white clothing of their regiments.

Should Commanding Officers desire to avail themselves of this mode of supply, indents should be sent to the Military Storekeeper, Bombay, who will be to inquire whether the drill of the sample, selected is the cheapest of its kind procurable in the Calcutta market ; on this being satisfactorily ascertained he will countersign the indents and send them on to the Agent for compliance. It must however be distinctly understood that all pecuniary responsibility rests between the regiments indenting and the suppliers and that none devolves in any way on the Government of India or the Military Storekeeper.

The above arrangements have received the approval of the Government of India.

TATTEES.

Under orders from Government, it is notified for general information and guidance that tattees are in future authorised to be used at night, on the recommendation of local medical authorities, in barracks, hospitals and cells, whenever the thermometer at 9 P.M. indicates a temperature of 95° Fahrenheit or more, provided the wind is not from the east, when tattees become not merely inoperative but deleterious.

The establishment for working tattees at night is only to be employed when a temperature of 95° is actually reached, its services being dispensed with as soon as the temperature for two consecutive nights falls below that degree.

As frequent fluctuations in the temperature during the tattee season, will render the entertaining of fresh establishments on each occasion, troublesome it will perhaps, generally, be found more convenient for Commanding Officers to make an arrangement with the regular day establishment to perform the extra work at night, a proportionate increase being made to their ordinary wages.

ARMOURERS' TOOLS, &c.

The Commander-in-Chief desires to call the attention of all Officers Commanding Regiments, Detachments and Batteries of Royal Artillery to G. O. No. 246,* dated 30th October 1866, which His Excellency has reason to believe is not unfrequently lost sight of by Commanding Officers.

* "With reference to the repeated losses by regiments of tools from Armourers' shops, rifles, &c., &c., owing to the neglect of Regimental authorities it is hereby notified that the Government of India is resolved in future to strictly enforce the responsibility of Commanding Officers of Regiments in *all* cases of loss of public property, unless they can shew in the clearest manner that such losses occurred through circumstances altogether beyond their control."

DRESS.

Officers of the Regiments and Departments of the Army are reminded that it is incumbent on them to be at all times in possession of their uniform.

It frequently happens that Officers absent from their stations on leave are required for duty, and it is necessary that they should be prepared for any emergency of the kind. This is the reason of the order which requires Officers to report themselves at military stations.

There are also many social occasions having more or less of an official character, on which it is proper for all Officers to wear the uniform of their rank.

The Officers of the Army are reminded that His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has lately issued stringent instructions in these, use of the above, even indeed to the demand on Officers to furnish themselves with a new outfit, who may be found to be without their proper uniform when they are required to wear the dress of their military rank.

SERGEANT COOKS.

The following extract of a letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 143, dated 3rd June 1869, received with Military Department Memo. No. 845 dated 26th July 1869, is published for information and guidance with reference to General Order No. 150 of 1867 :—

"Para. 29. In reply to a reference made to the War Office on the subject, it has been stated that, as the Establishment of rank and file of Infantry Regiments has been modified since the issue of the revised Army Regulations of 1st January 1868, para. 397 thereof directing the reduction of a private in each corps to which a Sergeant Cook was appointed, is no longer in force."

Sergeant Cooks are considered as Platoon Sergeants, but in addition to the ordinary establishment of 40 Non-commissioned Officers of the grade.

THE 173RD ARTICLE OF WAR.

The following copy of a letter from the Adjutant General Horse Guards, dated 10th July 1869, is published for general information :—

"Having had the honour to lay before the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief your letter of the 10th May last, with its enclosure, herewith returned, I have it in command to acquaint you that the operation of the 173rd Article of War for the year 1868, cannot be made retrospective in its operation as regards men enlisted under the Army Service Act of 1847."

A HISTORICAL BAKER.

A MAN of some mark has just expired at Florence—a good man, a shrewd man, and a man of not a little power. He was a workman, a baker by trade, and has always lived honourably on the proceeds of his business. His intelligence, however, the fervour of his friendship, the kindness of all his acts, soon collected around him the fellow-workmen of his native town. And thus he became the leader of that very excitable mob which inhabits the back streets of Florence. He had immense physical power, and could command at will an irate multitude. Yet he never abused his power. At the moment of the crisis which was to end in the union of Tuscany with the rest of Italy, the authority of the baker Giuseppe Dolfi was unbounded. There is a story told of him which will illustrate this. It was in 1859 : the Grand Duke of Tuscany had been expelled from the country ; and the Baron Ricasoli was at the head of the Provisional Government. Notwithstanding the Baron's ascendancy over the population, he could scarcely maintain order either in the capital or in the surrounding province. One day the people collected together and exhibited those signs of insubordination which preface a riot. The Baron threatened, issued strong proclamations, and took every precaution ; but all seemed in vain. At last he summoned Dolfi, and said to him graciously :—"I have done my best, and I cannot succeed in restraining the people : it is now your turn." Dolfi immediately went out on the public place and harangued his brother workmen. They soon dispersed, and returned home peacefully with shouts of "Viva l'Italia Viva Dolfi!" The working men of Florence now mourn their good leader. At his grave several artisans delivered speeches which were eloquent in at least the sincerity of feeling. Considering the agitation which prevails in Italy at the present moment, it is to be wished that future mob leaders may be as worthy of their influence as Giuseppe Dolfi.—*Daily News.*

A FOPPISH FASHION.

FRENCHMEN have lately imitated us to a great extent in their style of dress. Sometimes we have returned the compliment ; but as a rule it is only the ladies that follow the Paris fashions. It is fortunate for us that this is so, for now we hear that the Parisian gentleman is threatened with a most exorbitant tax on his purse and patience. Some young men, belonging to different noted Paris clubs, have actually started the fashion of wearing bracelets. We admit that the custom is of very ancient date ; but we hope that it is not going to be revived, for it is inconvenient, useless, a waste of money, and we do not even see that it is elegant. In Russia some great personages wear bracelets under their sleeves, which have no more significance than an ordinary ring. In Holland, however, where the custom is more general, it has a special significance. A great many sea captains, and even common sailors, surround their arms with a circle of gold before their departure for Java, as a memento of the fair lady they leave behind them. This species of fantasy is kindred in its inconvenience to that of the sentimental Prussian Baron who always travelled with two magnificent chronometers in his pockets. When in the neighbourhood of the General Sahara he was asked what was the time, his reply, given as he looked at one of the watches, is related to have been that it was ten o'clock ; but then, looking at his other watch, he continued, with a sigh, that in Pomerania, at the mansion of his beloved one, it was twenty minutes to eleven. Keepsakes we can respect, but as yet we are not all reconciled to these gaudy bracelets round the wrists of youth. There is but one thing we can imagine worse than bracelets, and that is —ruffles. If people must indulge in foppery, at least let them keep foppery away from our chief instruments of work—the hands. Let them put brooches on their shirtfronts, or rings in their noses, or intermix all manner of glittering beetles and other insects in their hair—but at least in the work-a-day world let us have our hands free.—*Daily News.*

MALE FLIRTS.

THE case of breach of promise—"Morony v. Lee' —which we published on Saturday (Aug. 7,) was a typical one, indeed, of the cruel treatment to which young girls are occasionally subjected by heartless or thoughtless men. There was nothing to laugh at in it from beginning to end. The letters of the lady were full of that honest emotion at which only a fool would sneer ; and the counsel for the defence had to admit "that his client's conduct was utterly unwarranted." It was a simple story enough, so simple that we suspect many stories of the same kind might be told us every day. It is not every parent who will trust her child to the ordeal that awaits her in a court of justice, where, although not present in person, she is of necessity made to figure through a correspondence of a cruelly intimate character ; but at least male flirts should know that when they are brought before a jury they have but little mercy to expect when fairly convicted. Mr. Lee is made to feel for his misconduct in his pocket, although we are almost tempted to write that a course of treadmill, in addition, might render his punishment more adequate, and suitable to his offence. To jilt a woman deliberately, and, as some men do, to make a regular business of this dishonest proceeding, should be treated in a manner that would attach disgrace to the perpetrator. Damages, as they are called, fail to do this, though we confess there are great difficulties in the way of making penal consequences ensue upon misconduct of the kind to which we refer. Society, however, might help itself if the tone of opinion on the subject were different. The male flirt species is on the increase, and serious efforts should be made to prevent it from still further infesting hospitable houses. It should be remembered that the male flirt is a liar and a coward : a liar, because he declares he is going to do that which he intends to sneak out of in the end ; a coward, because he believes he can with impunity depend upon the modesty and weakness of his victim for the safety of his banker's account. There is another kind of male flirt different from this gentleman, and that is the creature who never knows his own mind, who has a feeble understanding, a spice of romance, and the final cruelty of most persons of their mental organization. A girl is brought to love the nondescript, but soon, from a cause unknown to him, he hesitates, he cools down below even the lukewarm point of affection he is capable of entertaining, and then he breaks off his engagement, as the phrase is. For this society visits him with no displeasure at all, on the contrary, he may even boast of a conquest ; but it is hard on the lady ; and even if she does not show it, we are inclined to believe that some of the women who afterwards make sport of men, of life, of manners, have been hit in this way, and are taking a ruthless revenge for their ill-treatment.—*Daily News.*

AN EVENING IN PARIS.

THE Concert des Champs Elysées were so full on Friday (July 30) that there was not a chair to be had and scarcely standing room. Finding that very popular resort so full, and it being a good night, let us take cab and drive to the Temple of Terpsichore. Innocent my dear friend ! What else are we ever in Paris ? Why, a child might go there up to eleven. We, not being children, and being a little late, find the "Mabillians" in full movement. In a garden lighted like day, we find a crowd of very well—now suppose we say over-dressed people, densely packed, and apparently bored to death. I wonder how many times in twenty years you, my respected, elderly—no, middle-aged—reader, have been pleased. For my own part, I am quite satisfied if am not exhausted with *ennui*. However, there is a dense crowd, which is at least good for the proprietor ; and as people keep swarming in there must be an element of delight which we are too stupid or old to discover. It certainly is not that elderly lady in Worth's clothes and somebody else's hair ; for she was here when I was here with Gronow and the army of occupation—well, perhaps it was a few years later. Neither is it that youthful party who is going to dance. Why, she was a youthful party at the Closerie des Lilas in 1848. Nor is it that *grande dame* in purple ; for the other day, when her hat fell off in the Bois, her hair at least began to look a bad conclusion or beginning to the human shape divine more striking than pleasing. Not that I mean to say there are not pretty faces in Paris, only they will not let them alone. Yes, every now and then there is a bright sparkling face which should not be in that boat. Oh, no ; respectable people never come ; that "goes without saying it," as they would mutter here. But if the other night I did not see Lord and Lady Blank, Captain and Mrs. White, old Lady Proper and her daughter—in thick veils, and enjoying it intensely—and the Reverend Parched Pea (Clapham Junction Rectory) and his wife, I am not that faithful chronicler which I essay to be. Then a very good band strikes up the quadrilles from the "Œil Crevé"—cripples could scarcely sit still to them—and many twinkling feet get to work at once. In Belgravian ball-rooms, unless society has much changed, your partner rarely at starting kicks you about the waistcoat pocket with her left leg ; but other places other manners, and I dare say very much the same morals, if the truth could be known. But, lo ! there is a rush to one quadrille in preference to the others. A small man, rather like an undertaker off duty, and a young lady apparently deriving her descent from some india-rubber race, and having, so to speak, limbs, but no joints, or rather no limbs and all joints, are about to dance the dance of the evening. Let us go and take a *poueke*. Perhaps this scene is varied by a fight. "There's always at least a chance of a row," I heard a boy say to his elder brother ; "so come along, and don't be a muff." We will suppose that Mademoiselle Crackovitz-Rattlewitz-Orloffskow-Rumpsky-Vitzikoff, a Polish princess of high birth, though she conceals the fact in a marvellous manner—being, indeed, a political exile from Dieppe, where the Princess Dowager her mother still retails the turbot, the lobster, and the homely but agreeable sole—is walking with several members of the golden youth, and is respectfully addressed by a perfidious Albion. "Mister must not address Madame." "Mister," replies P. A., "may be blowed, with my respectful compliments." "But, if Mister persists——" "But Mister does very much persist." Then that little episode of the evening begins, France boxes the ear of England in a mild, girlish way, and England "gets home with its right and left," there is an unpleasant bleeding of noses and blacking of eyes, and three days latter the papers record "the nineteenth" duel of the season, and the fifth of the month"... it is rather like giving out the psalms—the Marquis A—— is stabbed in the stomach, and some confiding tailor has to repair the garments of Mister the Englishman. Still, I say to all who come, go to the Garden of Terpsichore. If you want to see Paris life, you must go into Paris.—*Paris Letter.*

BALLETS.

WE have heard much of the music of the future. What limits shall we set to the future development of all the arts ? We learn with some interest that there is a grand future in store for the ballet. The ballet-master of the Rouen theatre is training a snake to take part in the choregraphic displays which he directs. The interesting young female, however, whose name is Jema, had formed an alliance which for the moment has had the effect of interrupting her studies in art. She has been laying a score of eggs, from which it is hoped that a fine school of dancers may be reared. What a prospect. Serpents and girls intermingling on the stage as in the garden of Eden ! Nor is Rouen alone in its ambition to show what wonders can be done with the ballet. At the Gaité, in Paris, they are going to bring out a magnificent ballet with two hundred and sixty-two performers, changing their costume in the course of the performance about seven times. But whereas the ballet-master at Rouen has set his heart on serpents, the artist of the Gaité is all intent on devils. In his grand ballet his dancers are to be in the guise of devils. This ballet is one of three which are to give life to a splendid spectacular piece called *The White Cat*. In another ballet belonging to the same piece we are told that "the Emerald of the "demimonde" will wear a dress which is to cost £250, independent of the valuable jewels which she herself may add to it from caskets of her own ; and that the whole tableau in which she is to appear will involve an expenditure of 3,000 guineas. Do we not well to feel assured that there are great days in store for the ballet ? or shall we say nights ?—*Daily News.*

LORD STANLEY ON MODERN FARMING AND PEASANT PROPRIETORS.

LORD STANLEY presided on Wednesday evening (August 11) at the annual dinner of the Ormskirk and Southport Agricultural Society. In proposing the toast of the evening, "Success to the Society," his lordship, after congratulating the society on its past success, pointed out the desirableness of local agricultural shows, in addition to those on a larger scale, and in concluding entered on the larger subject of modern farming generally.

His Lordship said—It is right, no doubt, that there should be shows upon a great scale, such as that which was held in Manchester lately. They are most useful and valuable as a means of introducing to the public the newest improvements, whether in cultivation, in breeding, or in the manufacture of implements. But these great shows, as I fancy, hardly reach the smaller class of farmers as generally as one could wish, and I need not tell you that that is an important thing in a district where, as is the case here, small farming is the general rule. There are hundreds of people here who will pay a shilling to go into a show-yard in the town where they habitually go to market, or within an easy ride of their own homes, who won't lose time or incur expense in going half across the county to see a similar exhibition, though upon a much better scale. And in the matter of prizes, I fancy it is mostly at these comparatively small local gatherings that the small holder gets the best chance of competing successfully. He will not venture to challenge the whole county, but he is not afraid or ashamed to challenge his own immediate neighbours. (Hear, hear.) I say, then, if those two, the large and the small, associations are supposed to come into competition one with the other, I should be most inclined to say to the man who was hesitating between the two, "Support the society which meet at your own door, and if you have not means enough for both, let the other take its chance." (Cheers.) But as a matter of fact, I do not think that question arises. I do not think there is competition between the large and small associations to any appreciable extent. They have each their own separate spheres of usefulness and of work, and it is questionable to me whether any little injury we may do to such societies as the Manchester and Liverpool, by taking away a few persons who might become subscribers to that society, is not compensated—aye, or more than compensated, by the powerful stimulus which it gives to exhibitions of this kind, and in creating a taste which we and they agree in promoting. It is with real pleasure I see that the number of these local societies is increasing, not only here, but in other parts of the county. They are all the more useful if you come to consider the matter, because of the very nature of the business which the farmer carries on. The trader or manufacturer living in the town cannot help comparing notes with his neighbour, and cannot help seeing what other people about him are doing, whether he cares to see it or not. The mere fact of living, so to speak, in a crowd, compels him to do that. But the comparative solitude and comparative isolation, which to my mind is one, and not the least, of the pleasures of rural life, gives no such opportunities or facilities for mutual criticism among neighbours. Our tendency is, I suppose, to stick each of us in our place, doing what we used to do, and not greatly inquiring, or caring to inquire, whether somebody a long way off has not invented a cheaper and better way of doing it than ours. That is a tendency which requires to be kept in check, and which I think exhibitions of this kind do eminently tend to counteract. But while I say that, I must not be understood as expressing an opinion that agricultural skill and science in these districts has made no progress of late years. I hold exactly the contrary. I must own, and always have owned, that in farming matters there are counties in the south of England which have got the start of us, but I doubt whether there is any part of England where, comparing what we are with what we were only a generation ago, practical agriculture has made so rapid or so continuous an advance. (Cheers.) My memory, of course, does not carry me so far back as that of many persons here present ; but I remember, within the last thirty years, a time when of the townships of Rainford, Bickerstaffe, and Kirby, and other districts, a very large proportion was occupied by those unsightly and uncomfortable swamps which we hereabouts call mosses, filling the air with damp, encouraging, I should imagine, ague and rheumatism in those who lived near them. It was impossible to carry a road across them at any time, and unsafe even to walk over after wet weather, and in their unreclaimed state they were perfectly useless for any kind of cultivation. We have a little of the land still, and I hold that a little is too much. (Cheers.) But if some remained a good deal—I should say, comparing things with what they were a generation ago, the greater part—has disappeared. If I may speak of those parts which I I know best, in Rainford and Bickerstaffe alone, many hundred acres of that kind of land have been brought into cultivation. I may claim, I think, for Lord Derby that he has not been backward in that work—(cheers) —and I think I may undertake in his name to say that it will not stop where it is now. (Cheers.) The process of bringing in those waste lands is, on the whole, as times ago, I believe, a fairly paying one. It is not exactly a short cut to wealth ; it is not the way I should recommend to any man to try to make his fortune ; but there is the advantage in it that the money you get in that way you are sure to keep, and as our mercantile friends of late years unfortunately know, that is more than can be said of all kinds of business. (A laugh.) Then, again, take the drainage, which in our moist climate is another of primary necessity. It should like to see a return of the millions of tiles which have been put under the surface of the soil within a few miles of this town in the course of the last twenty-five years. Any man who would count them up and reckon the cost would be apt to say, as a friend of mine once said, that "a landed estate is a devouring beast." (Laughter.) Yet I believe there has never been money better spent. Then, again, in squaring fences, in throwing fields together, in getting rid of unnecessary hedges, anybody who has eyes in his head can see the change that has taken place within the memory of a middle-aged man. That last business is one. I think, in which it is even possible to be over zealous, and where some improvers rather require to be pulled back than to be pushed on. In a northern and windy climate, especially so near the sea, shelter is a most important consideration, and it is bad economy, to say nothing of taking away from whatever natural beauty the country possesses, to leave a field without protection for cattle or for crops merely for the sake of gaining a few additional square feet of ground. In one word, I am far from saying that we have got all that might be got, or all that ought to be got out of the soil, because farming is a progressive art, and it takes time as well as money, and care as well as time and money, to try new experiments fairly. But I do say that the improvement of late years has been marked and continuous, and I do not believe it is going either to stop or to slacken. I think, although I am speaking as a party interested, that the landlords in this district on the whole have done their fair share—(cheers)—and even if the returns for such work are not always what sanguine people hope for, still I think that anyone who gets his living out of the soil will feel, and ought to feel—I am sure I do for one—that it is more satisfactory to see a large part of the income going back to the soil from which it came rather than to have it squandered in the fashions and fooleries of the day. (Cheers.) I do not intend to give you a lecture on agricultural matters, or to enter into any one of the many disputed questions connected with the tenure and management of land. There is only a single remark of a general kind which I will venture to make. We all see—it is a matter daily before our eyes—that farming is becoming every year more and more of a scientific business. Implements are more numerous and more effective, and I am afraid as a consequence more costly, and the principle of substituting mechanical appliances for human or brute force, is one which must inevitably gain ground. Now, if there is any one result which inevitably follows from that state of thing, it is this, that farming, to be successful, cannot be carried on with so a certain amount of capital, whether it is contributed by landlord or tenant or by both together, and hence I think it follows that farming cannot in the long run succeed if it is carried on in such a manner, or on such a scale, as to render the use of mechanical appliances impossible. These two conclusions seem to be irresistible, and they are important, because there is in the present day a school of thinkers, amiable and kind-hearted men, and no doubt sincerely possessed with the truth of the theory they set forth, who believe it would be a great gain to this country if the land were to be in general the property of those who work it with their own hands. In other words, in place of our system of landlord and tenant, they wish to have in our country the peasant proprietary which already prevails in many parts of Europe. Now, that system is, in my mind, equivalent to the substitution of hand labour for machinery, and the separation of the capital of the country from the soil of the country. To my mind, therefore, it involves not progress, but retrogression—not going forward, but going back. It is going back from the system of the factory with its thousand hands, to the handloom weaver. It is ignoring, as I conceive, all the tendencies and requirements of modern industrial life. I think our three-fold system of landlord, tenant, and labourer is economically the best and the most productive, and if the tenant be guarded, as I think he always ought to be, if he desires it, by leases and agreements, fairly framed in the interest of both parties, I see nothing in the system which involves any other dependence than the system of not one-sided but mutual dependence, which must exist, and which ought to exist, in a civilised country between every class and every other class. (Cheers.) Lord Stanley concluded by remarking on the success which had attended the show, and proposed "Success to the Society."

THE SUCCESS OF THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

THE arithmeticians of the Underground Railway—which Cockneys vulgarly call "The Sewer," but which in the eyes of strangers is as great a wonder as the Thames Tunnel was to the last generation—have been reckoning up the amount of service which the Company perform for the public. They find that in the half-year ending on the 30th of last June, they carried more than twenty millions—or, to be precise, 20,087,809—passengers. Long before numbers attain this magnitude they cease to convey any definite idea or conception to the mind. Let us say then that the passengers who used the Metropolitan, the Metropolitan District, the St. John's-wood, and the Hammersmith and City lines during that half-year exceeded in number the whole population of England and Wales as it was in 1860. What, perhaps, is yet more remarkable, is that the diversion of so enormous a traffic has made no sensible difference in the appearance of the streets, which seem to be as crowded as ever during the busy hours of the day. The extension of the Metropolitan District Railway to Cannon-street, long delayed, is now likely to be seriously taken in hand and prosecuted with vigour. Its completion will give London the completest system of internal communication enjoyed by any capital in Europe.—